

# DAILY REPORT

## Asia & Pacific

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NAKASONE TO CALL FOR CONCERTED CURRENCY ACTION

OW240421 Tokyo KYODO in English 0411 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 24 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone indicated Thursday Japan will call for concerted currency market intervention by industrial countries to prevent a further decline of the U.S. dollar against the yen. Nakasone told an upper house committee session that the dollar has been falling "too fast."

"We are thinking of normalizing currency exchange rates by our own unilateral market intervention and by coordinated intervention," he said. Japan should take "profound" measures to cope with the difficulties that small and medium-sized enterprises as well as larger companies are facing on the export front, Nakasone said.

Asked if Japan will be pressed to expand domestic demand at the upcoming Tokyo summit, Nakasone said Japan is doing what it should do. "I don't find any reasons why foreign countries should criticize Japan," he said. He cited the three cutbacks in the official discount rate since the beginning of this year as examples of Japan's efforts to stimulate the economy.

Japan cut the base rate, charged on loans to commercial banks, on January 30, March 10 and more recently April 21 by 0.5 percentage points each time. It now stands at a record low of 3.5 percent per annum.

OFFICIAL INSISTS NO NAKASONE PLEDGE TO U.S.

OW241003 Tokyo KYODO in English 0958 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 24 KYODO -- A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Thursday that Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has not pledged to U.S. President Ronald Reagan during their Camp David meeting last week that Japan will carry out a sweeping economic structural reform. Spokesman Yoshio Hatano told a news conference that Nakasone never made "a personal commitment" to implement measures to restructure Japan's export-led economy in his talks with Reagan earlier this month. "Mr Nakasone has agreed with large parts of the report" prepared by his panel of 17 private advisers, he said, adding "it is his wish to implement" the recommendations in the report, rather than his commitment or promise to do so.

The advisory panel, led by former Bank of Japan Governor Haruo Maekawa, submitted to Nakasone the report calling on the government to change the nation's export-dependent growth to one reliant on domestic demand. The prime minister explained the Maekawa report to Reagan, leading the U.S. Government to believe that Japan is finally prepared to take steps to promote imports and correct the Trade imbalance between the two countries that reached nearly 50 billion dollars last year.

Hatano made the remarks after a Japanese "sherpa" preparing for the Tokyo summit said during a briefing that structural problems in summit member countries like the U.S. Budget deficit will be one topic for discussion at the meeting of leaders of the seven biggest industrial democracies and the European Community. "Structural adjustments could be a good subject," said the Japanese official who declined to be named. "We can't implement them right away without going through required procedures," argued the official, hinting at the low speed with which the Japanese Government is likely to restructure the nation's economy "for international harmony."

The annual economic summit will be held in Tokyo May 4-6 with leaders from the United States, Canada, Britain, France, Italy, West Germany, the EC and Japan in attendance.

Concerning exchange rates, the summit Sherpa said at the briefing: "Japan wants to raise the issue of cooperative action or policy coordination (among the summit member countries) which has been working" notably since the agreement of last September. "The summit should confirm the importance of such cooperative action," said the government official. "Stability in exchange rates is important" to maintain smooth trade and investment, the official emphasized. But he declined to comment on the prevailing yen-dollar exchange rate.

The official said that the summiteers will also discuss the debts of developing countries, the launching of a new trade round and the fight against protectionism, among other subjects.

#### LDP COUNCIL DEBATES ECONOMIC RESTRUCTURING PLAN

OW240741 Tokyo KYODO in English 0734 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 24 KYODO -- Recommendations in the recent "Maekawa report" for the Japanese economy to become more dependent on domestic demand than on exports came under heavy fire Thursday from policymakers of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP). The report came from a private advisory committee to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, headed by former Bank of Japan Governor Haruo Maekawa. The report's main thrust that Japan's export-dependent economy should be restructured to emphasize domestic demand was criticized when the LDP's Policy Affairs Research Council met to debate the report for the first time. One LDP policymaker criticized the report, saying "the economy should not be converted into an import-oriented type, slighting farm and small business policies." Another policymaker said Japanese products could be exported even at about 30 percent higher prices. He said this is the time to study how to step up Japanese direct investments overseas (building plants overseas to start production).

Masayuki Fujio, chairman of the council, said the LDP will soon announce its official comment on the recommendations from the Maekawa committee, officially known as the advisory group on economic structural adjustment for international harmony.

#### GOVERNMENT PLANS DOMESTIC ECONOMY GUIDELINES

OW240407 Tokyo KYODO in English 0234 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 24 KYODO -- The government has sketched out a guideline for action to restructure the nation's export-oriented economy into one more dependent on domestic demand in an effort to substantiate a report by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's private advisory panel, government sources said Thursday. The guideline, featuring a package of measures to expand domestic demand, came on the eve of the Tokyo summit of seven industrial democracies May 4-6. The government plans to formally approve the measures at a May 1 meeting of a task force, set up under the chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda to implement the recommendations of the report.

Steps to be considered by the Gotoda task force include revision of the labor standard law during fiscal 1986 to reduce average working hours and increase the minimum number of paid holidays, according to the guideline.

The package also calls on the government to ask the business community to be more flexible in raising wages and to ensure that the benefits of Japan's economic growth are passed on to workers.

The sources said the guideline represented official approval of the private report announced April 7 by a 17-man team headed by former Bank of Japan Governor Haruo Maekawa.

There has been criticism in the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) that Nakasone went too far with the private report by pledging to implement its recommendations during his talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan last week. The guideline also says that the government "will cope with the problem of the efficient and preferential distribution of fiscal resources "to boost the economy in line with the Maekawa report, while maintaining its basic stance of drastically reducing new issues of deficit-covering government bonds. The government is working on last-ditch adjustments of interests and opinions in the face of strong Finance Ministry opposition to increased public spending. The guideline consists of six long-term and five short-term measures. As one of the longterm measures, it suggests that the government consider ending tax exemptions on savings of up to 3 million yen (about 17,000 dollars). It recommends the government consider an increase in private housing construction through tax deductions for people buying homes.

The guideline also calls for a raise in the ratio of grants to loans in official development assistance.

As for short-term measures, the guideline calls for an increase in average summer vacation to more than seven days to allow consumers to spend more money during their expanded leisure hours. It envisages lowering interest rates on loans by the Export-Import Bank of Japan to corporations making direct capital investment in foreign countries.

The proposed measures also call on the government to liberalize interest on bank deposits, improve the functioning of the short-term capital market and make arrangements to inaugurate a Tokyo offshore capital market by the end of 1986. They also call on the government to reduce interest rates on projects for importing foreign manufactures, and to expedite imports of specific foreign-manufactured commodities.

#### DSP OPPOSES NAKASONE 'POLITICS OF EXPEDIENCY'

OW240215 Tokyo KYODO in English 0209 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 24 KYODO — Saburo Tsukamoto, chairman of the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), said Thursday that his party opposes Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's government for its "politics of expediency" for the sake of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party. In a keynote speech at the party's 31st annual convention, Tsukamoto said simultaneous elections Nakasone would like to call for both houses of the Diet could discourage efforts to uncover alleged involvement by Japanese firms in questionable dealings with the government of deposed Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos. The DSP opposes the dual election, he said. He charged that simultaneous elections could be "unconstitutional," as they would be held without correcting the problem of disproportionate representation in the lower house.

He said his party thinks that the Nakasone government should cut income tax.

The leader of the no. 3 opposition party warned that Nakasone intends to increase the nation's tax burden after the duel election, and said his party will strongly oppose the idea. He said the party has more than 90,000 members, and intends to increase this number to 100,000. Tsukamoto said he and his party believe that Diet member Fumio Yokote, who has resigned from the DSP over accusations that he took bribes from a textile industry association, is innocent. An independent investigation by the party has proven that Yokote is innocent, he said, adding it would be regrettable were the party's image to be damaged because of the Yokote scandal, and that the party is destined to overcome this difficulty. The party convention continues until Friday at the Kudan Kaikan in Tokyo.

PRC SPOKESMAN HAILS NAKASONE'S YASUKUNI DECISION

OW231253 Tokyo KYODO in English 1236 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, April 23 KYODO -- China welcomed a decision by Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Wednesday not to visit the Yasukuni Shrine in Tokyo during its spring festival starting Monday. The shrine is war dead and among those enshrined there are class a war criminals of World War II.

Nakasone's decision not to visit the shrine was a wise one and in accord with the spirit of Sino-Japanese friendship, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said. Nakasone had been criticized by China for paying an official visit to the Shinto Shrine last August 15. China claimed at that time that the visit damaged the sentiments of Asian peoples.

ABE SAYS MARCOS PROBE FINDINGS TO STAY SECRET

OW240605 Tokyo KYODO in English 0547 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 24 KYODO -- The government is taking steps to probe Japanese companies allegedly involved in payoffs to deposed Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos but the outcome will probably remain under wraps, a Diet panel was told Thursday. For the second straight day, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe told Diet members probing the allegations that the government has no intention of releasing potentially incriminating documents unless the new Philippine Government under President Corazon Aquino agrees to do so. Government reluctance to share the documents with the Diet triggered charges from opposition members of the ad hoc upper house committee probing the Marcos payoffs that the government is stonewalling the Diet investigations.

"It is extremely difficult for us to conduct the investigations without the document," socialist committee member Wataru Kubo told the committee.

The upper house probe followed a parallel investigation launched by the lower house Wednesday. As in the Wednesday session, Abe argued that release of foreign aid documents involved "matters of diplomacy" and that the Japanese Government cannot comply with out the consent of the Philippine Government. However, Abe said the government has no plan to raise the issue with the Philippines, noting that it is the Philippines, and not Japan, that should bear the primary responsibility in probing the Marcos payoffs. "It is a question between the Philippine Government and the private firms," he said.

Abe, however, expressed concern that allegations of irregularities in Japanese aid programs in the Philippines would affect the credibility of the Japanese foreign aid program as a whole, which amounts to 621 billion yen in the current fiscal year. Abe said officials from four government agencies involved in Japan's aid program are discussing the procedures and the scope of investigation on the Japanese companies involved in the government-funded projects in the Philippines.

Abe defended the government decision to keep the investigation under wraps, on grounds that "there is the question of honor for the companies involved." Abe promised to make a report on the "summary" of the investigations to the Diet.

According to the so-called Marcos papers made public after the ouster of the former president last February, the Japanese companies which allegedly paid huge amounts of rebates to Marcos included Japan's biggest trading firms: Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Nissho-iwai, Kanematsu-gouho and Sumitomo. Another trading house frequently linked to the alleged payoffs was Toyo Corp.

Testifying before the Diet panel Thursday, Yasutake Okamura, chief of the Justice Ministry's Criminal Affairs Bureau, said at present there is no evidence to press criminal charges against Japanese companies.

#### DIETMAN REPORTEDLY MEETS AL-QADHDHAFI IN TRIPOLI

OW220533 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 0500 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] According to a KYODO dispatch from Tripoli, Mr Koji Kakizawa, an LDP member of the House of Representatives and a regular member of the board of directors of the Japan-Libya Friendship Association, met with Libya's supreme leader Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi at the Libyan Foreign Ministry on the afternoon of 21 April. Mr Kakizawa is the first Western politician whom Col Al-Qadhdhafi has met since the recent U.S. military bombing of Libya.

According to Mr Kakizawa, Col Al-Qadhdhafi was very cheerful and he could not see any indication that the colonel had been injured. At the meeting, Col Al-Qadhdhafi said that the U.S. attack on Libya represented state terrorism and that Libya was opposed to any terrorist act. However, he also clarified the position that Libya would continue to fight for the liberation of Palestine, an Arab cause.

NORTH DELEGATIONS' STATEMENT ON RESUMING TALKS

SK240026 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Joint statement of the delegation of the North side to the North-South economic talks, the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society, and the delegation of the North side to the preliminary contact for North-South parliamentary talks issued on 24 April in Pyongyang -- read by announcer]

[Text] At present, all fellow countrymen and the world's peace-loving people unanimously hope that North-South dialogue, which has been suspended due to the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, will be resumed at an early date and will smoothly proceed and, thus, peace will come to the Korean peninsula and a new phase for peaceful reunification will open. Our side has repeatedly demanded of the South Korean side that an atmosphere for the early resumption of North-South dialogue be created in conformity with the unanimous aspirations and expectations of the people at home and abroad, and has hoped that it will show such an attitude, even though it may be little, as seeking dialogue.

Regrettably, however, the South Korean side has intensified the act of dimming the atmosphere of dialogue and of running counter to dialogue with each passing day. Even before the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, which plunged the North-South dialogue into the state of suspension, had ended, it waged again a new war exercise codenamed "Ttangbol-86" by mobilizing some 3 million puppet armed forces, police, home reserve forces, and civil defense corps members, and, furthermore, clamored that the regular army will be thrown into and even armored cars and fighters will be mobilized for exercises of the Civil Defense Corps in the future.

Some time ago, the South Korean persons in authority held the so-called annual security consultative meeting with the United States and openly stated that they will introduce a large number of modern murderous weapons and continue to strengthen the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise in the future. In the wake of this, they have been more heatedly bent on provocative war commotions. Indeed, this cannot but be viewed otherwise than the stand of their ~~outright~~[chongmyon uro] refusal of the North-South dialogue and the position of not reunifying the fatherland.

As we have emphasized many times, dialogue cannot be compatible with war exercises. If they are genuinely interested in dialogue just as they pay lip service to it, the South Korean persons in authority should deeply repent the responsibility for suspending at a moment the North-South dialogue, which had been smoothly held, and for aggravating the North-South relations by pushing ahead with the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise together with the United States, and should no longer break the atmosphere of dialogue.

This notwithstanding, the South Korean persons in authority have further intensified war maneuvers against the other side of dialogue with each passing day. This clearly shows that they are paying no attention to such a pending question as the question of resuming dialogue and are trying to trample underfoot dialogue and peace and daring to go toward the road of confrontation and war.

The maneuvers of the South Korean persons in authority which run counter to dialogue are more seriously shown particularly by the fact that they have recently taken every opportunity to viciously incite anticomunist confrontation, conducting false propaganda on the hindrance of the Olympics or an armed southward invasion. Moreover, the South Korean persons in authority have spread the theory on the nonexistent threat of southward invasion and, not content with this, are now hellbent on instilling among the South Korean people the consciousness of antagonism and confrontation between the fellow countrymen, loudly raving as if someone's aircrafts were about to land at golf courses or stadiums in South Korea.

This is an anticomunism frenzy which can be kicked off only by those who have lost reason.

As for the threat of southward invasion, it is preposterous sophistry whose false nature was revealed a long time ago. The South Korean authorities said that during summer, a southward invasion will take place by taking advantage of the green shades of trees. They also propagated that during the winter season, the North will launch an attack by crossing the frozen Imjin River.

However, such summers and winters have passed many times and there was no armed provocation or attack by the North. We consistently called for peacefully resolving the issue of national reunification only through dialogue and negotiations, not by exercising armed forces. We also repeatedly demonstrated our efforts to do so.

It is known to the entire world that whenever serious political crisis was created in South Korea, our side did not invade the South but instead proposed to hold dialogue and negotiations and made all possible efforts to realize them.

The true threat and crisis that frighten the South Korean authorities and make them feel uneasy are being created not by the North but an internal situation caused by themselves. The fact that since the Philippine situation, the blaze of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and anti-fascist struggle for democracy are in unprecedentedly fierce flames in South Korea and the 10 million signature collection campaign for constitutional revision is being spread everywhere is indeed a crisis for the South Korean authorities.

The South Korean authorities are running amok with war rackets and anticomunist confrontation, linking them with us. This is a product of wicked political stratagem aimed at blocking the advance of the South Korean students and people who rose in the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle and at overcoming the political crisis of those who are faced with the similar destiny as that of Marcos.

However, the South Korean authorities should correctly realize that they will never find a way out through such a way as betraying the people, challenging national aspirations, and perpetrating the political stratagem.

All fellow countrymen earnestly wish the relaxation of tension and peace, opposing tension and war. We recognize that it is the time for the South Korean authorities to clearly show their position for dialogue before the nation. They should clarify the issue concerning whether they are going to hold dialogue for harmony, unity, peace, and reunification to which the entire nation is aspiring or whether they are going to traverse the path of confrontation, war, and division while continuously staging such provocative military exercise as the "Team Spirit".

This is the demand of all people who will no longer tolerate the antinational act of the South Korean authorities who are ridiculing the dialogue and is the demand of the world's people who hope for peace in and peaceful reunification of Korea. The South Korean authorities should deservedly give an answer to this. We will continuously watch the attitude of the South Korean authorities in the future.

Taking this opportunity, we call on the South side's delegations, the partner to our dialogue, to promptly take measures to create the atmosphere favorable for dialogue by correctly taking their basic attitude for dialogue.

KCNA VERSION OF NODONG SINMUN ON U.S. AIR RAID

SK180455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Pyongyang April 18 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today run commentaries denouncing the U.S. imperialists' bombing atrocities against Libya. NODONG SINMUN brands the atrocities as a vicious infringement upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Libya, brigandish aggression wantonly trampling underfoot the publicly recognized international law and an unpardonable crime leading the situation in the Mediterranean and Middle East to an extreme pitch of strain and deliberately wrecking world peace.

The allegation of Reagan and Weinberger that Libya was behind the bombing raid on a night club in West Berlin is an absurd pretext invented to justify their aggression, the daily says, and stresses: When the U.S. imperialists declared that it was against the U.S. "traditions" to leave intact any country going against the grain with them, they proved themselves that terrorism has become a state policy of the United States. Reagan babbled about "self-defence". This is more shameless than a wolf trying to have lamb's skin.

The Korean people vehemently denounce the U.S. imperialists' military aggression against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Libyan people as a most frantic aggressive act aimed to stifle by force of arms a new-born independent state advancing along the road of independence against imperialism and an undisguised challenge to world peace.

The U.S. imperialist sabre-rattlers must give up at once the anti-Libya manoeuvres and withdraw, taking along their forces of aggression massed around Libya.

NODONG SINMUN CONDEEMS U.S. 'AGGRESSION' ON LIBYA

SK220446 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0427 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Pyongyang April 22 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today comments on the remarks of U.S. Secretary of State Shultz that the United States bombed the seat of the leadership of Libya to remove it. Branding this as a heinous overthrowing act without parallel, a dastardly armed attack and beastly manslaughter, the author of the commentary says:

By perpetrating the large-scale air strikes against the leadership of Libya under its plan, the present U.S. Administration intended to destroy it at a stroke on the one hand, and "hoped" for an internal confusion in Libya with the bombings as a signal on the other.

But the Libyan people fought resolutely against the armed aggression of the U.S. imperialists, rallied around the leadership, the paper says, and stresses:

The Libyan incident showed that no imperialists can bring to their knees a people who shape their destiny, holding it in their own hands. The United States is trying to stage another Grenada incident in Libya. But things will never go as they wish.

The Korean people condemn the armed aggression of the U.S. imperialists on Libya as an unpardonable, crying crime and extend full support to and firm solidarity with the Libyan people in their just struggle to defend the independence and sovereignty of the country. The United States must give up their anti-Libyan moves at once.

U.S. 'SCHEME' TO 'ASSASSINATE' FOREIGN LEADERS

SK231016 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Pyongyang April 23 (KCNA) — The U.S. imperialists' threat to assassinate even foreign state leaders under the pretext of "anti-terrorism" only reveals their own brigandish color as the chieftain of terrorism, says NODONG SINMUN Wednesday. A signed commentary of the paper recalls the recent presentation to the U.S. Senate of a bill which empowers the President to take military steps including the assassination of foreign state leaders out of U.S. favor under the pretext of "prevention of terrorism".

It says: This scheme of the U.S. imperialists to openly enact terrorism as a state policy vividly conceals the truculent wolfish nature of theirs who stoop to any infamy to overthrow the governments of progressive and revolutionary countries.

The United States is the general centre of international terrorism and the U.S. imperialists are the real terrorists. "Prevention of terrorism" which the U.S. imperialists are never weary of chanting is a pretext to make their terrorism sound reasonable.

Under the cloak of "self-defensive measure against terrorism," they barbarously bombed the capital of Libya recently to remove the Libyan leadership and, a few years ago, they overran Grenada with arms.

It was consequences of the U.S. aggression, intervention and plunder that Americans were made a target of attack in different parts of the world in recent years. It serves them right. The U.S. imperialists must give up aggression and terrorism rather than to cry for "retaliation", painting themselves as anti-terrorist "champion".

SOUTH'S MILITARY EXERCISE 'PIHO 86' DENOUNCED

SK240514 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Pyongyang April 24 (KCNA) -- The South Korean military fascist clique started one more provocative military exercise codenamed "Piho 86" on April 21 in South Korean Kangwon Province, according to a radio report from Seoul. From the first day of the military exercise the fascist clique mobilized even "employees" of the puppet "government" offices and ordinary people, to say nothing of the puppet army in the ground-naval-air "coordinated operation exercise" at a base in the eastern sector of the front, kicking up much ado.

To justify this criminal military exercise the puppets are frantically whipping up a war fever, foolishly trying to convince public that someone's "provocation" is expected with the Asian and Olympic Games ahead.

From April 14 to 17, the puppet clique held a large-scale military exercise codenamed "ddangbol B6" [Ttangbol] with the whole area south of the River Han as a theatre. Such war provocation manoeuvres ceaselessly committed against us under the stereotyped pretext of "threat of southward invasion" show how hard the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique is at work to put down the ever mounting anti-"government sentiments of people of all strata and use the Asian and Olympic Games as a tool for the creation of "two Koreas".

Papers here today carry commentaries denouncing the war exercise. NODONG SINMUN notes that the puppets' new war racket under the changed codename indicates an escalation of their sabre rattling.

ANNIVERSARY OF 19 APR UPRISING IN SOUTH NOTED

SK191200 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2131 GMT 18 Apr 86

[NODONG SINMUN 19 April editorial: "The Aspirations for Independence, Democracy, and Reunification Will Be Realized Without Fail"]

[Text] Today marks the 26th anniversary of the April uprising of the South Korean people. The popular uprising of April 1960 was a massive anti-U.S. and antifascist resistance for national salvation which sternly rose up against the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and the dictatorial politics in order to regain the divested democratic rights and freedoms.

The April uprising, which was triggered with the Masan citizens' riot struggle against the 15 March fraudulent election rapidly expanded to the whole area of South Korea, including Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, and Kwangju, and was turned into an all-people's resistance involving several million of the masses. The U.S. imperialists and their stooges imposed emergency martial law and brutally suppressed the uprising masses, even mobilizing tanks and armored vehicles. In defiance of this, however, the uprising masses continued their resistance and finally overthrew the Syngman Rhee regime.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The South Korean people's uprising showed that any threat by means of the bayonet or any deceptive trick cannot keep the people under a state of bondage for long, nor can it block their revolutionary struggle. This uprising also showed that when the people firmly unite and rise up in a struggle against their oppressors they can smash any stronghold of the imperialists without difficulty and that they can win victory only through their massive struggle.

The 19 April uprising was a new turning point in the South Korean people's anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle. With this resistance as the occasion, the political awareness of the masses of people has been extraordinarily enhanced and their struggle for democratic freedom and rights has become more awakened and organizational. The anti-fascist struggle for democratization has become more intensified by its combination with the antiforeign forces struggling for national sovereignty.

The ardent slogans opposing the dictatorship and foreign forces and calling for the guarantee for the rights of survival, for the suspension of suppression, and for national reunification, which echoed every day on campuses and the streets and at the sites of labor disputes, were precisely the pressing demands and desires and the irresistible aspirations of the masses of people.

However, their demands have not yet been realized up to today, when more than 25 years have passed since they triggered the uprising to overthrow the Syngman Rhee puppet regime, covering streets with blood.

Continuously holding on to South Korea and implementing their policy of colonial subjugation there, the U.S. imperialists have tried to block the South Korean people's movement to realize new politics and a new life. As long as the U.S. imperialists stay in South Korea and their colonial rule continues there, the South Korean people cannot escape their national disaster and misfortune. This is the serious historic lesson that the situation of South Korea has revealed since the 19 April popular uprising.

Whenever the people's struggle for national sovereignty, democracy, and national reunification was intensified and the crisis in the rule was deepened in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists replaced their stooges with military fascist elements. Thus, they have accelerated fascism in the social and political life in South Korea.

In a bid to justify their aggressive strategy toward Korea and Asia, the U.S. imperialists have not only declared South Korea as the first line of U.S. strategy, but have also continuously reinforced the armed forces of the U.S. forces in South Korea and the puppet army, while clamoring that the security of South Korea is directly linked to the security of the United States. At the same time, the U.S. imperialists have also dragged large quantities of lethal weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, and other military equipment into South Korea. Thus, they have turned South Korea into a war powder magazine and a nuclear base, the largest in the Far East.

The "Team Spirit" joint military exercise staged by the U.S. imperialists for the 11th time in South Korea and on the seas around it, beginning in mid-February this year with the mobilization of the large force of 200,000 troops and the latest military equipment, constitutes clear evidence that the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for aggression against us as well as their military reinforcement, which has increased every year, have been escalated.

The U.S. imperialists are scheming to drag in even the armed forces of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces for the implementation of their policy of aggression by fabricating a tripartite military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists are concocting the plot for simultaneous entry of the North and South into the United Nations, cross-recognition of the North and South, and cross-contacts in order to hinder our country's reunification and to fabricate two Koreas by perpetuating division. They are also trying to hold the 24th Olympic Games in South Korea in a bid to create international circumstances favorable to them.

While taling about peace, stability, and reunification on the Korean peninsula and the democratic development of South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have, in fact, tried to aggravate tension, to inspire division, and to block by force the movement for democracy in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists' policy of colonial subjugation and their policy of war and division have been implemented by the South Korean puppet clique. Because of the treacherous and treasonous crimes of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which has been engrossed in treachery, division, and war by trampling underfoot the just struggle of the people with bayonets under the protection of foreign forces, South Korea where the people struggled for new politics and new life, shedding blood, today has been turned into the grave of democracy and civil rights, a military drill ground, and the site for anticomunist confrontation.

Alleviating tension and resolving the reunification question of the country peacefully through dialogue and negotiations is the consistent stand and policy of our party and the government of the Republic. As an epochal step for alleviating tension and for peace, we have repeatedly proposed holding tripartite talks in which we, the United States, and South Korea participate. We have also made patient efforts to expedite the North-South dialogue.

However, despite our repeated proposal for peace and patient efforts for dialogue, the South side has suspended [chungdan] the North-South dialogue and has led the situation to the brink of war by staging large-scale war exercises.

Under the pretext of the Asian Games this autumn and the Olympic Games in 1988, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is not only oppressing even the people's signature collection campaign for constitutional revision calling for their right to vote, but it is also scheming to prolong its military fascist dictatorship. It is also inspiring the consciousness of confrontation among the people and is accelerating war preparations by spreading groundless rumors of southward invasion.

Last April too, the Chon Tu-hwan ring dragged its U.S. bosses into South Korea and held a security consultative meeting in Seoul where it begged for the permanent stationing of U.S. forces in South Korea and the reinforcement of new military equipment.

The South Korean puppets have tried to find a way out by making the nation fall victim to the confrontation policy and nuclear war of their U.S. bosses and by suppressing the people's just struggle with bayonets.

History has shown that those dictators who engage in fascist tyranny and war adventures while mocking the destiny of their people in collusion with foreign forces will not escape ruin.

The South Korean youths, students, and people are today vigorously waging the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle, cherishing their ardent desire for new politics and new life that they failed to achieve in the April uprising, in defiance of the puppets' brutal suppression. Their burning will to smash the fascist dictatorship and to realize democracy at any cost is now seething with the 10 million signature collection campaign for the revision of the fascist constitution throughout South Korea.

The South Korean military fascist clique will never stop this great march for democratization, no matter what double-dealing tactics utilizing the threat of bayonets, appeasement, and deception they may employ.

The experience of the 19 April popular uprising showed that when the masses of people firmly unite and rise up in a resistance against the dictatorship, they can smash and overthrow any stronghold of fascism.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique should give up repression and war rackets, correctly viewing the powerful trend of the present era that does not tolerate fascist dictatorship, and should immediately step down from power in accordance with the demands of the South Korean people.

The prevailing South Korean situation shows that as long as the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their colonial rule continue, neither independence and democracy in society nor the independent and peaceful reunification of the nation, to which the South Korean people are aspiring, will be realized.

The South Korean students and people have risen in a struggle to break the U.S. imperialists' colonial chains and to recover national sovereignty, which has been trampled underfoot, by more highly raising the banner of the anti-U.S. cause for independence which they have already upheld.

The most important and urgent question facing our people is to eliminate the danger of a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula and to ensure peace. If a war breaks out in Korea, those who will suffer first are our people. Our people should not fall victim to the U.S. policy of confrontation and to a nuclear war.

All the Korean people, in the North, South and abroad, should tenaciously oppose the war exercise rackets of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and their troop reinforcement maneuvers and should crush the adventurous new war provocation maneuvers at every step. We should powerfully carry out the struggle to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free zone and a peace zone.

The U.S. imperialists should immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along their aggressive forces and all lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons. Reunifying the fatherland by ending the nation's division is the supreme national aspiration of all Korean people. The North and South should firmly unite with each other under the banner of national reunification, irrespective of their ideologies, ideals, systems and religions, and should resolutely oppose and reject maneuvers for confrontation, war, and permanent national division by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets. Thus, we should rise as one in the struggle to realize one unified independent, democratic and peace-loving Korea.

Today the prevailing situation in our country demands that our people heighten revolutionary vigilance more highly than ever before and more powerfully accelerate socialist construction in an alert and mobilized posture.

All party members and workers should effect new revolutionary upsurges on all fronts of socialist construction by vigorously pushing ahead with the three revolutions -- ideological, technological and cultural -- and upholding the militant tasks put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his New Year address and the 11th plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee. Thus, we should consolidate our revolutionary bases and strengthen their might in every way.

There will be only victory and glory forever before our people who are advancing by upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and following the party's guidance. Let us all struggle more persistently for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and for the final accomplishment of the chuche cause.

#### PYONGYANG REPORT MEETING MARKS APRIL ANNIVERSARY

SK201300 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] A Pyongyang report meeting marking the 26th anniversary of the South Korean people's April uprising was held at the LSWYK Central Hall on the afternoon on 18 April. Placed at the front of the site of the report meeting was a portrait of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song. There were also the slogans put up in the site of the report meeting reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song" and "Long live the glorious WPK."

Present at the report meeting were So Yun-sok, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, responsible secretary of Pyongyang party committee, and chairman of Pyongyang People's Committee; the chairmen of the DFRF Central Committee; the responsible functionaries of political parties, public organizations, and administrative and economic organizations; and the workers and students of Pyongyang.

The report meeting began with the playing of the national anthem. Chon Kum-chol, head of the Secretariat [sogigukchang] of the CPRF, made a commemorative report at the report meeting.

The reporter, noting that today we are greeting the 26th anniversary of the South Korean people's April uprising, said that the April people's uprising was an explosion of the South Korean people's grudges and indignation accumulated under the prolonged colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and that it was the mass anti-U.S. and antifascist resistance of the South Korean people who launched the uprising, calling for national dignity and sovereignty, new politics, a new system, and a new life.

The reporter said that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, out of consternation at the people's powerful advance, declared emergency martial law, randomly shot at the peaceful demonstrating masses, dispatched heavily armed army and police, tanks, and armored cars, and stained the streets of resistance with the blood of the patriotic people. He noted that the uprisers, not giving in to this, waged a bloody battle at the risk of their lives, chanting such slogans as "Syngman Rhee, step down" and "Down with the police state," finally overthrowing the Syngman Rhee dictatorship.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The April people's uprising clearly demonstrated the heroic spirit of the South Korean people and showed that if the popular masses are united into a struggle against the oppressors, they will be able to crush any of the enemy's strongholds.

The reporter said that the South Korean students and people dealt a heavy blow to the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges through the April people's uprising and greatly encouraged the anti-imperialist and antifascist struggle of the students and people of many countries of the world, and that he pays respectful homage to the patriotic people who laid down their noble lives in the streets of resistance.

The reporter said that although as long as 26 years have passed since the April people's uprising in South Korea, the ardent desire of the brave people of the 19 April uprising, who resolutely called for a new politics, a new system, and a new life has not yet been realized. He noted that the U.S. imperialists ruthlessly trampled upon the aspirations of the brave people of the 19 April uprising, placed the military gangster Pak Chong-hui in power, and established a military fascist dictatorship to obliterate the mass advance and aspirations for reunification after the uprising. After the destruction of the ringleader of the Yusin dictatorship, they placed a military gangster like traitor Chon Tu-hwan in power and established a new military dictatorial regime.

He said that the 5 years since traitor Chon Tu-hwan took power in South Korea has been a period of great darkness, in which they ruthlessly murdered fellow countrymen, an extremely reactionary period in which fascism totally strangled democracy, and a period of tense confrontation in which their war policy blocked the cause of peace and reunification.

He said that the present military fascist dictatorship in South Korea is becoming an instrument of the most violent and vicious colonial rule of all the fascist dictatorial systems the U.S. imperialists have established to date. The U.S. imperialists have chosen military gangster Chon Tu-hwan as their new stooge and are maneuvering to maintain colonial domination over South Korea and to block Korean reunification for good.

He noted that the present U.S. Administration is further modernizing the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces in South Korea, supplying the puppets with more weapons and operational equipment, and is conducting the large-scale "Team Spirit" joint military exercises participated by some 200,000 men every year to encourage the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist dictatorship, threaten the South Korean people, and to realize their aggressive ambitions by causing tension in our country.

He said that the United States recently has been sending its military leaders and high-ranking officials to South Korea to hold secret conferences with the stooges and to contact the opposition politicians in South Korea so that it can prevent South Korea from becoming another Philippines and sustain its colonial rule.

He noted that the period since the April people's uprising has been 26 years of resistance in which the South Korean people and students' struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification has been continuously waged. The reporter said that the South Korean people and students, while waging the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle, recently have extensively joined the 10 million signature collection campaign for constitutional revision conducted by opposition figures, which horrifies the puppet ruling ring, and that he sends warm support for their just struggle.

He said that with the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces present in South Korea, neither national sovereignty nor the democratization of South Korean society can be expected, nor can the danger of a nuclear war be removed from Korea. He stressed that the South Korean people of all strata, including workers and peasants, should not have any illusions about the United States but should wage a vigorous struggle in various ways everywhere so that they will no longer be able to stay in South Korea.

He said that the South Korean people and students should resolutely crush the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges for new war provocations, oppose and reject the deceptive nuclear umbrella, and wage a more vigorous antiwar and antinuclear struggle to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free peace zone.

He noted that the U.S. imperialists should squarely see the fact that the days when they could wage aggression against other countries and dominate them at random have gone, and should withdraw from South Korea at an early date, taking along the aggressive troops, nuclear weapons, and all other lethal equipment.

He said that the South Korean people from all walks of life will much more courageously carry out the 10 million signature collection campaign, which they have already launched, to overthrow the military fascist dictatorial system and to achieve the democratization of society and will much more positively wage the struggle to abolish evil fascist laws and tyrannical agencies and to achieve democratic freedoms and rights.

Saying that the reunification of our country should be achieved on the basis of the three-point principle -- independence, peaceful reunification, and grand national unity -- delineated in the joint 4 July North-South statement to meet the interests of all the Korean people, the reporter called for implementing proposals for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and for holding tripartite talks without delay. He urged the South Korean authorities to assume a correct and stand for dialogue and to behave discreetly, saying that North-South dialogue is, in fact, meaningless under circumstances in which the South Korean authorities are recklessly kicking up war exercise rackets against the opposite side to dialogue in collusion with foreign forces. He said that nothing can be gained from these rackets.

Describing South Korea as a place not fit for holding the Asian Games and the Olympics because, as a U.S. colony and as a nuclear military base, this region has constantly faced the danger of war and because a state of political chaos has reached its zenith in South Korea, he called for cohosting the 1988 Olympics by the North and South of Korea without fail in order to save the Olympic movement from crisis, to guarantee the smooth holding of the 24th Olympics, and to provide favorable conditions for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

He urged all the fellow countrymen in the North and South and overseas to firmly unite under the banner of the fatherland's reunification regardless of differences in ideologies and religious beliefs, to resolutely oppose and reject the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets for confrontation, war, and the perpetual division of the people, and to resolutely rise in the sacred struggle to achieve the historic cause of the fatherland's reunification.

He said that all the people and students in the northern half of our Republic will expedite the complete victory of socialism and the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification by further accelerating revolution and construction by much more firmly uniting around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, by firmly safeguarding the socialist fatherland and the revolutionary gains from the aggressive maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, and by thoroughly implementing the decision of the 11th plenary meeting of the 6th party Central Committee.

COMMENTATOR DEPLORES DJP REMARKS ON 19 APR SPIRIT

SK 240405 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1149 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tong-il: "Making a Mockery of the 19 April Ideology"]

[Text] On 19 April, the South Korean puppets arranged a government-organized function called a meeting in commemoration of the 19 April uprising at a park where a cemetery of those sacrificed in the 19 April uprising is located. It has been learned that in a so-called commemorative speech read on his behalf, the puppet deputy prime minister babbled that the creation of the so-called advanced fatherland, which they are advocating, is the same as the 19 April spirit, while talking about the lofty spirit and ideology of the 19 April uprising and the like. DJP Chairman No Tae-u and the person called the spokesman of the DJP also verbosely chattered about the 19 April spirit. This is a shameful farce that defiles those who were sacrificed in the 19 April uprising and mocks the 19 April ideology. The very fact that such nation-sellers and fascist maniacs as the Chon Tu-hwan ring made a fuss and clamored about the 19 April spirit, while pretending to commemorate the 19 April uprising, is unbecoming and a ridiculous act of political fraudulence.

Those who participated in the April popular uprising anxiously cried for and hoped for freedom, democracy, new politics, a new life, and the reunification of the fatherland. All maneuvers that the Chon Tu-hwan ring has kicked up ever since are those that fundamentally reject the 19 April ideology and that challenge head-on the wishes of the participants in the 19 April popular uprising. Under the U.S. imperialists' instigation, military brigand Chon Tu-hwan, who took power following Pak Chong-hui and who trampled underfoot the 19 April uprising, established the most brutal fascist dictatorship and turned South Korea into an area where the terrorism of guns and bayonets is rampant, more brutal terrorism has been seen than during the rule of any other puppets, and into a desolate graveyard of democracy and civil rights.

While forcefully suppressing, even the campaign to collect signatures for constitutional amendment calling for the right to vote, they are kicking up all sorts of maneuvers to extend the blood-stained military fascist dictatorship. It is a stark reality clear to any one that because of the criminal act of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which makes it a business to kick up the nation-selling, divisionist, and war maneuvers, while currying favor with outside forces. South Korea is sinking more deeply into a colonial ditch with each passing day and is being more and more turned into the site of war exercises heavily reeking of gunpowder and into a site of anticomunist confrontations.

No matter how many mouths it may have, the Chon Tu-hwan ring cannot conceal its criminal colors as one that has totally rejected the South Korean people's aspirations for new politics, a new system, and new lives and cannot describe itself as one which has inherited the 19 April spirit. The creation of the so-called advanced country, which the puppet deputy prime minister described as one that is the same as the 19 April spirit, is an empty, illusionary political slogan; a disguised theory designed to protect the military fascist rule with the covering of democratic politics; a synonym of the aggravation of subjugation and downfall; and a sophistry designed to paralyze the South Korean people's sentiment for independence and democracy.

The puppets babbled about the 19 April spirit. This is nothing but a trick designed to use the slogans of those who participated in the 19 April uprising as a shield for justifying their traitorous rule. It is an outspoken expression of such an ulterior motive that while babbling about the translation of the 19 April spirit in a manner similar to the drawing of water into one's own mill, the person called the spokesman of the DJP, in a statement, stressed that the blind resistance of the old era must be stopped. A shameless sermon designed to frustrate the spirit of resistance against dictatorship and injustice, this is really the translation in a manner similar to drawing the water into one's own mill designed to obliterate the 19 April spirit.

The South Korean people realized from practical experiences in the 19 April popular uprising and the subsequent development of the situation that with the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs intact, their wishes for independence, democracy, and reunification cannot be realized. Therefore, despite the harsh suppression with guns and bayonets, the South Korean youths, students, and people are more highly raising the flames of the anti-U.S. imperialists must withdraw," "Nuclear bases must be withdrawn," and "Let us overthrow the military fascism by inheriting the 19 April uprising," the South Korean youths and students, on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the 19 April popular uprising, rose in the violent anti-U.S., antifascist, antiwar, and antinuclear struggle.

Neither the suppression with guns and bayonets nor a conciliatory and fraudulent trick by the puppets can stop the great advance toward independence and democracy by the South Korean youths, students, and people, who are trying to realize, at any cost, the ardent wishes, which were not realized during the 19 April uprising. Driven by these rushing torrents of history, the Chon Tu-hwan ring can in no way escape from a miserable destruction, just as Syngman Rhee, Pak Chong-hui, or his other predecessors could not.

#### OLYMPICS COHOSTING PROPOSAL SUPPORTED ABROAD

SK231024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Pyongyang April 23 (KCNA) -- Various countries of the world, rejecting the holding of the Olympics in South Korea which is occupied by the U.S. imperialists, voiced support to the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that the Olympic Games be cohosted by the North and the South of Korea.

The director of the General Bureau of Physical Culture and Sports of Vietnam on April 21 stresses that the National Olympic Committee of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam should fully support the DPRK's proposal for the cosponsorship of the Olympic Games and accept it.

The Norwegian committee for supporting Korea's reunification on April 4 published a statement which stressed that the present tense situation in South Korea clearly shows that it was unwise to have designated Seoul as the venue of the 1988 Olympic Games.

The co-chairman of the Nordic Cooperation Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People said in his statement dated April 7: Today the situation in South Korea is being aggravated. The U.S. forces are reinforced, prostitutes are increasing in number and suppression is growing harsh. The reinforcement of U.S. forces and increase of the number of prostitutes cause a new vice. There are sufferers of the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), a horrible disease, in South Korea. It is a mockery of the Olympic idea to hold the Olympic Games in South Korea where society is in a political confusion.

The Indian paper YOUTH LIFE April 7 said that the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that the 24th international Olympic Games be cohosted by the North and the South of Korea is a fair and aboveboard one to save the Olympic movement from the present crisis, prevent the permanent division of Korea and achieve her reunification.

The Bangladesh magazine CHUDER No. 11 said the holding of the Olympic Games in Seoul alone would lay a big obstacle to the reunification of Korea. It is very adventurous to hold the Olympic Games in such a place where political uneasiness prevails as in South Korea, the magazine noted.

A recent issue of the Guadeloupe paper L'ETINCELLE pointed out that Chon Tu-hwan, the traitor and dictator, seeks to improve his public image and remain in power indefinitely through the Olympic Games.

#### NONALIGNED MEETING POLITICAL DECLARATION CITED

SK240531 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0434 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Pyongyang April 24 (KCNA) -- A political declaration which was adopted at the meeting of foreign ministers of the Coordinating Committee of the non-aligned countries held in New Delhi from April 16 to 20 supported the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

The declaration says: The ministers expressed apprehensions over the fact that Korea remains in the state of division despite the Korean people's desire for peaceful reunification of the country and this poses a potential threat to peace.

They welcomed with satisfaction the stand of the Korean people in their efforts to reunify the country peacefully through dialogue and negotiation between the North and the South without any foreign interference on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity laid down in the July 4, 1972, North-South joint statement.

They expressed the hope that the desire of the Korean people to achieve peaceful reunification would be realised at an early date by making all foreign forces withdraw from this area.

#### SYRIAN ANNIVERSARY MARKED WITH FRIENDSHIP MEETING

SK231051 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Pyongyang April 23 (KCNA) -- A friendship meeting was held on April 22 at the Korea-Syria Friendship Chunghwa Boys' Senior Middle School on the 40th anniversary of the independence of Syria. Invited to the meeting were Syrian Ambassador to Korea Hani Habib and his embassy official. The meeting took place in a friendly atmosphere.

CULTURAL COOPERATION PLAN SIGNED WITH POLAND

SK231054 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Pyongyang April 23 (KCNA) -- A 1986-1990 plan for cultural cooperation was signed in Warsaw on April 19 between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Polish People's Republic. It was signed by the Korean ambassador to Poland and the Polish vice-minister of foreign affairs.

DEVELOPING AND ADOPTING 'NEW THINGS' FROM OTHERS

SK210954 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2133 GMT 19 Apr 86

[NODONG SINMUN 20 April special article: "The Intensification of Indoctrination to Seek New Things"]

[Text] Indoctrination to seek new things is an important task to which party organizations should adhere in their ideological indoctrination work. Seeking new things is an important trait of revolutionaries. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Revolutionaries look forward to the future and are in favor of new things. Thus, they oppose obsolete things and struggle for new things.

Revolution is the struggle to eliminate obsolete things and create new things. Only when obsolete things are eliminated and when struggle is vigorously waged to create new things can the revolution advance and develop. The objective of the revolution is to protect and realize the independence of the masses of people. It can be realized only through struggle. Unless the obsolete forces and elements hampering the independence of the masses are eliminated and unless the new things reflecting the independent demand of the masses are created, the revolution cannot advance. This is precisely the reason why revolutionaries should devote themselves to the struggle to seek new things. This is a reward in the lives of the revolutionaries, and is their honor.

Without creating new things, revolution is unthinkable. By the same token, there are no revolutionaries who do not seek new things. Our party has steadily carried out indoctrination to make party members and working people seek new things.

In the early days, by realizing that the ruin of the obsolete things and the victory of new things are a law of the development of society and revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made the people intensify communist indoctrination to look forward to the future and seek new things. In particular, in his historic work "On Communist Indoctrination," the great leader stressed the need to make the people deeply realize the truth that new things are always victorious and obsolete things are always defeated.

As a result, our party members and working people have struggled more vigorously for the victory of the new things in accordance with the demand of the new situation in which the socialist system has been established. At present, intensifying indoctrination to seek new things among the party members and working people is the task to further consolidate this achievement and to further enhance the level of their ideology and thinking in accordance with the demand of developing reality.

At present, making the party members and working people seek new things is an urgent task to further improve all areas of social life. Today our society and revolution are developing on a new high stage. Under the wise leadership of the party, the three revolutions are being vigorously waged.

The three revolutions are the struggle to replace obsolete things with new things in the ideological, technological, and cultural sectors. In the furious flames of the three revolutions, the remnants of the old society are being liquidated in the economic, cultural, ideological, and moral fields as well as in all other areas of the social life and new socialist and communist things are expanding and developing ceaselessly.

At present we are on the road of revolution. To accelerate the communist society, we must continue to advance. Therefore, although the appearance of society has changed greatly, we must not fall into self-conceit. Our people's demand and aspirations for independent and creative life are unlimited, and are actually growing with each passing day. In order to provide even more independent and creative life for the people in all areas of the social life, obsolete things should be eliminated and new things should be created ceaselessly. Our party members and working people are in charge of this task. Therefore, indoctrination work should be properly conducted to make all people ceaselessly seek new things.

A correct assessment of new things is a precondition to seeking new things. In all work, correct assessment is important to win victory. For the victory of new things in revolutionary struggle and construction work, a correct assessment of new things is necessary.

The definition of new things has long been discussed in philosophy and in practice. Thus, a correct definition of new things is very important. Not all newly created things are new things. At the same time, not all things which someone propagandizes as new things are new. Agreeing with the development of society and with the demands and aspirations of the people is a criterion for new things. This is because the development of society and the demands and aspirations of the people are always progressive and revolutionary.

Today, for us, new things are something which agrees with the party's line and policy and with the demands and aspirations of our people. Our party, the heart of our society, is the organizer and promoter of our victory. The lines and policies of our party are something which correctly reflect the demand of our society and the revolution developing on a new high stage, and the aspirations of our people. Thus, the lines and policies of our party have become a powerful tool to accelerate revolution and construction, the development of society, and illuminate the future of communism. If one has no knowledge of our party's lines and policies, he cannot move forward even a step. Accordingly, it is an important task of the party organizations in their ideological indoctrination to make the party members and working people arm themselves with the party's lines and policies and to make them clearly realize new things and seek them ceaselessly.

In order to seek new things, the party members and working people should value new things and develop them actively. Along with a correct assessment of new things, it is important to develop them.

In the struggle against obsolete things, new things are always victorious. This is inevitable, and is because the new things are the inevitable products of the development of things, are able to grow and develop ceaselessly, and are actively supported by the advanced and revolutionary class. However, this does not mean that new things are superior and victorious even on their initial stage. In their initial stage, new things are normally small and weak, and face difficulties in the struggle against obsolete things. Thus it is necessary to realize, value, and develop new things in time.

Only when people value and develop new things can new things defeat obsolete things and win victory. In our social life, revolutionary struggle and construction work, many innovative ideas are put forth.

When innovative ideas are presented, help should be given to support them and put them into practice. Only then can the development of new things be guaranteed. At the same time, when innovative ideas are put into practice, high assessment should be given. This is precisely an attitude of valuing new things and seeking the interests of the revolution.

While new things are actively developed, active struggle should be waged in all areas of social life in order to oppose and eliminate obsolete things. In socialist society, along with new things, obsolete things still remain in many areas of the social life. Only through the struggle to oppose obsolete things can the new things be developed and strengthened. Without the struggle to oppose obsolete things and without the elimination of obsolete things, the new things cannot develop. To advance more rapidly, it is important to vigorously struggle to eliminate the remnants of obsolete ideas in all areas.

Proper introduction of new things is also important. What is important in developing new things is to develop our things in a chuche-oriented manner. However, this does not mean that we oppose the introduction of the things from others. For even more rapid development, we must introduce new things from other countries. The question is to introduce things from others with a correct stand. The fundamental stand and principle which should be maintained in introducing things from others are the chuche-oriented stand and the principle of the working class. Only when this stand and principle is maintained can things be properly introduced from others, and can practical help be given to our revolution and construction.

With a correct stand toward new things, our party members and working people must devote themselves to the struggle to seek new things. By so doing, they must perform feats in socialist construction and accomplish their mission as revolutionaries of the eighties.

#### 116TH ANNIVERSARY OF LENIN'S BIRTH MARKED

##### NODONG SINMUN Editorial

SK220453 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0438 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Pyongyang April 22 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an editorial article to the 116th birth anniversary of the great V. I. Lenin. The paper says that Lenin was a genius of mankind who, succeeding the cause of Marx, advanced leninism by creatively developing marxism in conformity with the new historical conditions of the period of imperialism and proletarian revolution.

With the emergence of leninism, it stresses, the struggle of the working class and the oppressed working masses for shattering the bulwark of capital and for socialism entered a new stage of development with scientific strategy and tactics.

After Lenin's death, the Soviet people under the leadership of the leninist party, their guiding force, courageously paved the untrodden path to socialism, surmounting manifold difficulties and obstacles, in the encirclement of capitalism.

The Soviet party, Government and people true to the leninist peace policy are resolutely struggling to guarantee world peace and security against the imperialists' policies of aggression and war. By this the Soviet Union has become a strong bastion of world peace.

The stand taken by the Soviet Union at the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva and the statement of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev on January 15 on the complete removal of nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of the present century signify important overtures for providing realistic possibilities of averting the danger of nuclear war on the globe, preventing the militarisation of the outer space and guaranteeing a durable peace. They are a striking token of the consistent peaceloving stand of the Soviet Union.

Our party, government and people actively support the recent peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, considering them to be fully accordant with the overall interests of socialism and the desire of the world people for peace.

Declaring that it is the immovable stand of the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the DPRK to steadily develop and strengthen the indestructible Korean-Soviet friendship forged in the struggle for attaining the common goal and ideal, the paper stresses: The Korean people will make all their efforts to further consolidate and develop the traditional Korean-Soviet friendship based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism.

#### USSR Ambassador Hosts Party

SK230447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0434 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Pyongyang April 23 (KCNA) -- Soviet Ambassador to Korea Nikolay Shubnikov arranged a film show and cocktail party at his embassy on April 22 on the 116th anniversary of the birth of the great V. I. Lenin. Invited there were Kang Sok-sung, director of the Party History Institute of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Yi Song-Pok, editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN, Kim Yong-chae, minister of post and telecommunications and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, Kil Chae-Kyong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, Kim Hyong-yul, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and other officials concerned. The attendants saw documentary films showing the life and activities of V. I. Lenin. The film show was followed by a cocktail party. Speeches were made at the cocktail party which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Yesterday a film reception was given at the Soviet Consulate General in Chongjin on this occasion.

#### Friendship Society Reception

SK221020 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Pyongyang April 22 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society arranged a film reception on April 21 in Pyongyang on the occasion of the 116th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin. Invited there were Soviet Ambassador to Korea Nikolay Shubnikov and his embassy officials.

Present there were vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Kil Chae-Kyong, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries Pyon Sung-tok, Vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society O Kil-pang, other officials concerned and working people in the city. The attendants appreciated a Soviet feature film.

MORE OBSERVANCES OF KIM IL-SONG'S BIRTHDAY

## Embassy in USSR Banquet

SK1804:5 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] On 14 April, on the occasion of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's birthday; Kwon Hui-kyong, ambassador of our country to the Soviet Union, arranged a banquet at the Embassy.

Respectfully placed in front of the banquet hall was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Invited to the banquet were Songayla, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet; Busygina, minister of timber, pulp and paper, and wood processing; Rakhmanin, first deputy chief, International Department of the CPSU Central Committee; and Kapitsa, deputy foreign minister; responsible functionaries of the Soviet party, government and public organizations, and the domain of publication and press; and diplomatic representatives of many nations to the Soviet Union.

The attendants at the banquet toasted to a good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The banquet proceeded in an amicable and warm atmosphere.

On the other hand, on 8 April, our embassy in the Soviet Union held a film show on the occasion of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's birthday.

## Embassy in Cuba Banquet

SK210120 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] On the occasion of the birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the embassy of our country in the Republic of Cuba arranged a banquet on 14 April. Respectfully placed at the front of the banquet site was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The banquet was attended by Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba. The banquet was also attended by Sixto Batista Santana, secretary of the Secretariat of the PCC Central Committee and director of a department of the party Central Committee; Raul Castro Ruz, elder brother of the president of the Council of State; responsible functionaries of party and government organs and public organizations; and responsible functionaries of the publication and press fields.

The participants of the banquet toasted to the long life and good health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the long life and good health of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and to the long life and good health of Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, the supreme leader of the Cuban revolution. The banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

## Embassy in Bulgaria Banquet

SK210235 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] On the occasion of the birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the embassy of our country in the People's Republic of Bulgaria arranged a banquet on 11 April. Respectfully placed at the front of the banquet site was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Invited to the banquet were Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Fatherland Front's National Council; Georgi Karamanov, member of the party Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Drazha Vulcheva, member of the party Central Committee and deputy chairman of the National Assembly; Demir Borachev, member of the party Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Fatherland Front's National Council, and chairman of the Bulgarian-Korean Friendship Society; and functionaries of party and government organs and public organizations.

Ha Tong-yun ambassador of our country to Bulgaria, and Pencho Kubadinski spoke at the banquet.

In his speech, Pencho Kubadinski said that 15 April, the day when esteemed Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and the most intimate friend of the Bulgarian people, was born, is a significant festive day not only for the Korean people but also for the Bulgarian people. He said that esteemed Comrade Kim Il-song has devoted his life only for the happiness and welfare of the people.

Noting that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties and the peoples of the two countries, which were provided by esteemed Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, are today continuously strengthening and developing to a high stage, Pencho Kubadinski said that the Bulgarian people firmly believe that these outstanding relations will continue generation after generation and be immortal.

He said that the Bulgarian party, government, and people will invariably support the policies of national reunification advanced by esteemed Comrade Kim Il-song in the future, too. He said that the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, the basic obstacle to the reunification of Korea, should be withdrawn from South Korea at the earliest possible date.

The participants of the banquet toasted to the long life and good health of the great leader Kim Il-song, to the long life and good health of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and to the long life and good health of esteemed Comrade Todor Zhivkov. The banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

#### Embassy in Romania Banquet

SK221220 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] On the occasion of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's birthday, the embassy of our country in Romania arranged a banquet on 14 April. Respectfully placed at the front of the place where the banquet was being held was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Invited to the banquet were Ion Dinca, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] and first deputy prime minister of the government; Petru Enache, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the RCP, secretary of the party Central Committee, and vice president of the State Council; Adrian Stoica, minister of petrochemical industry; the deputy chief of the Foreign Relations and International Economic Cooperation Section of the party Central Committee; the vice minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; the vice minister of national defense; and responsible functionaries of social organizations and cultural, art, publication, and news media organizations.

In proposing toasts, the first deputy prime minister of the government said that he regards it as a great honor to celebrate the birthday of Comrade Kim Il-song -- the great national holiday of the Korean people -- with Korean comrades. He said that he requests that the greetings of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, who wishes the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and long life and even greater success in his future work, and the greetings of the party Central Committee be conveyed to him.

He said that the Nampo lockgate and other great monumental structures are being successfully built through Comrade Kim Il-song's initiative and his outstanding leadership. He said that the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il [chinaehanun chidoja kim chong-il tongji] are wisely leading the overall work of the party and state.

Those present at the banquet toasted to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il [chinaehanun chidoja kim chong-il tongji], and to the good health and long life of the respected Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. The banquet was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

#### Embassy in Mongolia Banquet

SK220928 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] On the occasion of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's birthday, the embassy of our country in the Mongolian People's Republic arranged a banquet on 15 April. Respectfully placed at the front of the place where the banquet was being held was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Invited to the banquet were Dondogiyin Tsebegmid, deputy chairman of the Council of ministers of Mongolia; Dabaagiyn Dashdobdon, chairman of the Mongolian-Korean Friendship Association and chairman of the Mongolian Sports Committee; the first vice minister of foreign affairs; the deputy director of the international department of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party; and diplomatic functionaries.

Those present at the banquet toasted to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il [chinaehanun chidoja kim chong-il tongji], and to the good health and long life of the respected Comrade Jambyn Batmonh. The banquet was held in a friendly atmosphere.

#### Embassy in Hungary Banquet

SK220940 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] On the occasion of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's birthday, the embassy of our country in Hungary hosted a banquet on 14 April. Respectfully placed at the front of the place where the banquet was being held were the portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Invited to the banquet were Matyas Szuros, secretary for foreign affairs of the Secretariat of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party; Miklos Barity, deputy foreign minister; the commander of the Budapest Garrison Command; the general director of the Bureau for International Scientific and Technological Cooperation; and other functionaries concerned.

At the banquet, in proposing toasts, Yi Yong-kol, ambassador of our country to Hungary, and Matyas Szuros spoke. In his speech, Matyas Szuros said that he extends congratulations to the Korean people on their happy national holiday. He also said that he wishes the respected Comrade Kim Il-song good health and long life.

Those present at the banquet toasted to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il [chinaehanun chidoja kim chong-il tongji], and to the good health and long life of the respected Comrade Janos Kadar. The banquet was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

#### Irish Party Group Reception

SK240528 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0416 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Pyongyang April 24 (KCNA) -- A reception was given on April 14 by the leadership of the Irish Workers' Party on the birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Present there were President Tomas MacQiolla, General Secretary Sean Garland, a vice-president and the director of the International Department of the Irish Workers' Party. Invited there were the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea which had attended the annual congress of the IWP.

#### DPRK LEADERS SEE ART PERFORMANCE WITH KIM IL-SONG

SK180507 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song saw performances staged by artists from many nations of the world who are participating in the friendship art festival of April.

Comrades O Chin-u, Kang Song-san, Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu, So Chol, Yon Hyong-muk, Kim Hwan, Ho Tam, O Kuk-yol, So Yun-sok, Yi Kun-mo, Kye Ung-tae, (Chon Kyong-ha), Hong Song-nam, Hong Si-hak, Kim Pok-sin, Choe Kwang, Chong Chun-ki, Hyon Mu-kwang, Kang Hui-won, Chae Hui-chong, So Kwan-hui, Kim Chang-chu, and Chon Mun-sop; members and candidate members of the party Central Committee in Pyongyang; functionaries of the party, government, administrative and economic organizations, and workers' organizations; KPA generals; anti-Japanese patriots; functionaries from the domain of scientific, educational, cultural, art, public health, and publication and press; and workers of the city saw the performance.

YI MIN-U-WALKER MEETING AROUSES POLITICIANS' CONCERN

SK240038 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Apr 86 p 4

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] A meeting between U.S. Ambassador to Korea Richard L. Walker and dissident leader Kim Yong-sam drew keen attention of political circles as it was the first such encounter since Walker's assignment here in August, 1981. Some observers here commented that the ambassador's recent move, that came a few weeks after former U.S. ambassador to El Salvador Robert White described him as a member of the incumbent Korean Cabinet in a NEW YORK TIMES Column, signalled some change in U.S. policy toward Seoul.

Ambassador to the United States Kim Kyong-won, now in Seoul for consultations with the home government, however, affirmed yesterday that there was no change "of substance" in Washington's policy toward Seoul, while reserving comments on possibilities for a change in style. "I meet a lot of U.S. opposition politicians when I am in Washington," the ambassador said. As for Korea's political situation, Ambassador Kim said he and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz have recently agreed on principal matters.

NKDP TO TAKE REVISION CAMPAIGN TO STREETS

SK200330 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Taejon -- Rep. Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, indicated yesterday that his party would take to the street shortly to collect people's signatures in support of the revision of the Constitution within this year. He told party members and Taejon citizens packing Chungmu Gymnasium here that the party is now studying ways of receiving the signatures in a peaceful manner on streets without obstructing traffic. The gymnasium has a capacity of 15,000. The government has warned that it would not allow collecting signatures on the street.

The NKDP leader stressed the need of going to the streets, claiming that the atmosphere for the full-fledged activity for the signature collection is growing day by day. The rally was to organize the largest opposition party's provincial center in Chungchong-namdo for the constitutional amendment movement seeking to reintroduce the direct presidential election system.

After the rally, some 1,500 students marched through a downtown thoroughfare near the provincial government office. They threw stones at policemen who were armed with heavy protective gear. At around 7:10 p.m., the police finally dispersed them.

While the rally was going on at the Chungmu Gymnasium, some 400 students belonging to the "Youth Association of Chungchong-namdo for the Movement for Democratization" staged an anti-government sit-in demonstration outside the gymnasium. After the rally, which lasted for about three hours from 2 p.m., participants marched some 1.6 kilometers through this provincial capital city to the office of Rep. Kim Tae-yong, where the branch was set up.

Kim Yong-sam, permanent advisor to the party, proposed in his address that "democratic citizens unite to deter any attempt at a military takeover."

Kim Tae-chung, co-chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democratization, said in a speech read by Pak Yong-nok, a vice chairman of the council, "The nation is at a grave crossroad." The only way to prevent catastrophe is to hold a meeting between President Chon Tu-hwan, Yi Min-u and Kim Yong-sam."

#### 24 PEOPLE ARRESTED FOR PROTEST AT NKDP TAEJON RALLY

SK220040 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Apr 86 p 8

[Text] Twenty-four students and citizens were arrested for questioning for their involvement in the street demonstration which took place following the opposition party's inauguration of the Taejon branch for the constitutional amendment movement on Saturday.

Some 3,000 students and citizens paraded for three kilometers starting at 5 p.m. after the rally at the Chungmu Gymnasium, completely blocking traffic there. Police attempted to stop the parade and to scatter the demonstrating crowd at a place 200 meters away from the provincial administration office at around 7 p.m. For 30 minutes the crowd confronted some 200 tear-bomb firing combat policemen hurling stones and wielding wooden bars.

The police force, reinforced by more than 1,000 combat policemen and plainclothes, dispersed the crowd by force, ending a sit-in participated in by some 1,000 people chanting anti-government slogans.

#### YI MIN-U MEETS TWO KIMS ON SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN

SK240028 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Yi Min-u, president of the New Korea Democratic Party, yesterday met with Kim Yong-sam, his adviser, and Kim Tae-chung at a Seoul restaurant to discuss ways to step up the signature campaign for constitutional revision and other political issues. At the luncheon meeting, the three agreed that the five rallies for the opposition campaign held so far in large cities are on the whole "successful." They agreed to accelerate the sign-in drive to collect ten million signatures targeted for this year.

#### CPD BRINGS CHARGES AGAINST WARDENS FOR TORTURE

SK240415 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 22 Apr 86 p 7

[Text] On 21 April, the Human Rights Committee of the Council for Promotion of Democracy [CPD] brought a charge to the Seoul District court against the chief of the security section, four wardens, and eight other prison guards at the Yongdungpo Prison, Seoul, on charges of brutal violence against imprisoned students.

In its bill of indictment, the CPD asserted that on 11 and 12 April the above mentioned wardens brought eight imprisoned students, including Chang Tong-hwan, 22, from Seoul National University, to a basement of the security section of the prison and inflicted brutal violence on them for their alleged disturbance against treatment in the prison, including the banning of reading books.

According to the bill of indictment, the wardens inflicted brutal violence on these imprisoned students by torturing them.

SRV NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION ARRIVES 21 APR

BK210553 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0459 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 21 Apr (SPK) -- A delegation of the National Assembly of Vietnam led by Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho arrived in Phnom Penh this morning for an official friendship visit to Cambodia at the invitation of Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly of the PRK.

Nguyen Huu Tho, also vice chairman of the Council of State, and his party were greeted at Pochentong Airport by Chea Sim, chairman, and Mat Ly, vice chairman of the National Assembly; Nguon Nhel, secretary of Phnom Penh City's KPRP committee; Superior Bonze Tep Vong and Nu Beng, vice chairmen of the National Assembly; Chan Ven, secretary general of the Council of State and chairman of the Cambodia-Vietnam Friendship Association; Kong Korm, first deputy foreign minister; Tep Hen, Cambodia's ambassador to Vietnam, and other personalities. Also present was Ngo Dien, SRV ambassador to Cambodia.

Immediately after its arrival, the Vietnamese delegation laid wreaths at the monument to the dead and the monument to the Vietnamese internationalist combatants.

Assembly Delegations Hold Talks

BK220615 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] At 0730 this morning, 22 April, a high-ranking PRK National Assembly delegation headed by Comrade Chea Sim, chairmen of the National Assembly, had a cordial meeting with the visiting high-ranking SRV National Assembly delegation headed by Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the SRV National Assembly, at the Chamka Mon presidential palace.

Present on that occasion on the Cambodian side were Comrade Mat Ly, Political Bureau member of the KPRP central committee, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; Comrade Mrs Som Kimsuor, party Central Committee member, member of the National Assembly's Commission for Culture and Social Action, and chief editor of PRACHEACHON; Superior Bonze Tep Vong, vice chairman of the National Assembly and vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Nu Beng, vice chairman of the National Assembly; Comrade Chan Ven, secretary general of the Council of State and chairman of the Cambodia-Vietnam Friendship Association; Comrade Mrs Phlek Phirun, secretary of the National Assembly and chairman of the Cambodian Red Cross; and Comrade Preap Pichey, National Assembly member and deputy minister attached to the office of the Council of Ministers.

On the Vietnamese side were Comrade Huynh Cuong, vice chairman of the National Assembly; Comrade Tran Do, member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly's Cultural and Educational Commission; Comrade Nguyen Van Phuc, member of the National Assembly's Economic, Planning, and Budget Commission and chairman of the People's Revolutionary Committee of Hai Hung Province; Comrade Mrs Hoang Xuan Sinh, member of the National Assembly's Scientific-Technical Commission; Comrade Le Trang, deputy director of the National Assembly's and Council of State offices; and Comrade Ngo Dien, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Cambodia.

The two sides informed each other of the all-round development in their respective countries and clearly noted all the factors leading to the great successes in national defense and reconstruction on the road toward socialism. The Cambodian side warmly hailed all the efforts made by the fraternal Vietnamese people to implement all the tasks set by the CPV to bring about prosperity to the country.

The Cambodian side also expressed deep thanks to the Vietnamese party, government, and people for their wholehearted assistance to the Cambodian revolution in the fields of national defense and reconstruction.

The Vietnamese side highly appreciated all the great achievements won by the Cambodian revolution during the past 7 years, especially the steady development in parliamentary work.

The two sides reached identity of views on all issues raised in connection with the international situation. They clearly noted all the complex problems in the region caused by the imperialists. The two sides also exchanged good experiences in the parliamentary work aimed at contributing to the defense of peace and independence of each country. The talks concluded in an atmosphere of cordiality, solidarity, friendship, and mutual understanding.

#### Nguyen Huu Tho Visits Orphanage

BK221402 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] In the afternoon of 22 April, the high-ranking SRV National Assembly delegation headed by Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the SRV National Assembly, paid a visit to young children at the Cuu Long Orphanage. The delegation was accompanied by Comrade Nu Beng, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and Comrade Mrs Phlek Phirun, secretary of the National Assembly and chairman of the Cambodian Red Cross.

On the occasion, Comrade Prak Sarin, deputy director of the orphanage, warmly welcomed the delegation's official friendship visit to the PRK, especially the visit rendered to the children in the orphanage which he qualified as a source of great encouragement to the children to study harder and to contribute to actively accelerating the triple revolutionary movement aimed at defending and bringing prosperity to the fatherland. He also briefed the delegation on the steady development of the Cuu Long center over the past 7 years with the wholehearted and effective assistance of the fraternal Vietnamese party, government, army, people, and children. Thanks to this assistance the Cambodian children as a whole, and the children at the Cuu Long orphanage in particular, are growing and enjoying a better life with each passing day.

He also assured that the Cambodian children throughout the country will never forget the precious service rendered to them by the fraternal Vietnamese party, government, army, and people and will do their best to treasure the militant solidarity between the two countries as they would treasure the apples of their eyes. Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho urged all the children to temper and behave themselves to be worthy of being the good shoots that will replace the old bamboos in taking over the revolutionary duties, to pay attention to fulfilling the immediate tasks, to respect discipline, and to organize themselves well in order to contribute to the national defense and reconstruction efforts.

Afterwards, the delegation also visited the genocide center of the Pol Pot clique.

#### Cheas Sim Fetes SRV Delegation

BK230632 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] The PRK National Assembly organized a grand reception at the Chamka Mon State Palace on the evening of 22 April to honor the high-ranking delegation of the SRV National Assembly which is on an official friendship visit to the PRK.

Attending the reception on the Cambodian side were Comrade Chea Sim, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the KUFNCD National Council, Comrade Mat Ly, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; Comrade Nguon Nhel, alternate Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and secretary of Phnom Penh City's provisional party committee; Comrade Nu Beng, vice chairman of the National Assembly; Comrade Kong Korm, member of the party Central Committee and first deputy foreign minister; Comrade Mrs. Som Kimsuor, member of the party Central Committee and chief editor of PRACHEACHON; Comrade Preap Pichay, deputy minister attached to the office of the Council of Ministers; and Comrade Tep Hen, PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the SRV.

On the Vietnamese side were Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly; Comrade Huynh Cuong, vice chairman of the National Assembly; Comrade Tran Do, member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly's Cultural and Educational Commission; Comrade Nguyen Van Phuc, member of the National Assembly's Economic, Planning, and Budget Commission and chairman of the People's Revolutionary Committee of Hai Hung Province; Comrade Mrs. Hoang Xuan Sinh, member of the National Assembly's Scientific-Technical Commission; Comrade Le Trang, deputy director of the National Assembly's and State Council's offices; and Comrade Ngo Dien, SRV Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Cambodia.

Speaking on that occasion, Comrade Chea Sim, warmly welcomed the delegation's visit to the PRK which is a great contribution to strengthening and expanding the bonds of solidarity and friendship and all-round cooperation between Cambodia and Vietnam -- bonds and cooperation that no reactionary force can break. He stressed that the Cambodian people throughout the country will never forget the great service of the fraternal Vietnamese party, government, army, and people who have saved them from the genocidal Pol Pot regime and have given them wholehearted and effective assistance to the Cambodian people in its national defense and reconstruction efforts. Comrade Chea Sim also heartily hailed the great achievements won by the fraternal and heroic Vietnamese people in developing the economy according to socialist norms under the talented leadership of the CPV with Comrade Le Duan as the great leader.

In his response, Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho praised the steady all-round development of the Cambodian revolution over the past 7 years, particularly in frustrating all perfidious maneuvers of the enemies of all stripes who have attempted to sabotage the peaceful rebirth of the Cambodian people. He stressed that thanks to the efforts of the Cambodian people under the correct and enlightened leadership of the KPRP with Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin as the leader, the prestige of the PRK is soaring higher in the international arena with each passing day.

The reception concluded in an atmosphere of joy, cordiality, solidarity, friendship, and warmth after the delegations had watched a revue presented by the art troupe of the Information and Culture Ministry.

#### CHEA SOTH RECEIVES USSR CONSTRUCTION DELEGATION

BK221302 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1126 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 22 -- Chea Soth, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, vice premier and planning minister, received in Phnom Penh Monday a delegation of the Soviet Ministry of Construction led by Vice Minister Lossev Youriy. Chea Soth highly valued the multiform cooperation between Kampuchea and the Soviet Union, particularly in construction field.

The Kampuchean leader thanked the Soviet Government for its active contribution to the development of the construction industry in Kampuchea-U.S.S.R. cooperation in this domain would constantly develop. [sentence as received] For his part, Lossev spoke of the result of the cooperation in construction between the U.S.S.R. and Kampuchea in the past years and the cooperation plan for the 1986-90 period. The Soviet guests pledged to do their best to promote the construction work in Kampuchea, especially in the Provinces of Kompong Cham, Kompong Som and Battambang.

The delegation left Phnom Penh Tuesday at the end of its nine-day visit to Kampuchea. It was seen off at Pochentong Airport by Ti Yav, vice minister of planning; and M.E.R. Chenderei, economic counsellor to the Soviet Embassy to Kampuchea. A protocol on co-operation in this field between Kampuchea and the U.S.S.R. was signed by Ti Yav and Lossev.

#### USSR FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS DELEGATION ARRIVES

BK231220 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1104 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 23 -- A delegation of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations led by its vice-president Nikita Pavlovich Tulupov arrived in Phnom Penh Tuesday afternoon for an official friendship visit to Kampuchea. The delegation is guest of the Ministry for Cultural and Economic Cooperation with Foreign Countries of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

It was welcomed at Pochentong Airport by Hem Samin, deputy minister of the host organization and other Kampuchean officials. Soviet Counsellor M. Chenderey was also present.

#### HUNGARIAN PLANNING COMMITTEE DELEGATION ARRIVES

BK230528 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0408 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 23 Apr (SPK) -- At the invitation of the PRK Planning Ministry, a delegation from the National Planning Office of the Hungarian People's Republic led by its Vice President Gyorgy Doro arrived in Phnom Penh on Tuesday for an official friendship to Cambodia. The delegation was greeted upon its arrival by Ti Yav, Cambodian deputy planning minister; and Lajos Karsai, Hungarian ambassador to Cambodia.

#### CHEA SOTH RECEIVES BULGARIAN TRADE DELEGATION

BK180655 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1119 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK Apr 17 -- Chea Soth, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, vice premier and minister of planning, received in Phnom Penh Wednesday a delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Trade of Bulgaria, led by Pavel Pavlov, deputy chief of the Department for the Socialist Countries under the said ministry, on an official friendship visit to Kampuchea.

Speaking to his guests Chea Soth said that the visit was an important contribution to the consolidation of the multiform cooperation between Kampuchea and Bulgaria, especially in the trade domain.

During the visit, Bulgarian Ambassador L.V. Damianov, acting on behalf of the delegation and Phang Saret, deputy minister of home and foreign trade of Kampuchea, signed protocols on trade exchange and on the Bulgarian non-interest economic aid to Kampuchea for 1986-1990.

Under the protocols Bulgaria will supply Kampuchea with trucks, chemical products, raw materials for chemical production, cloth, industrial products and other consumer goods, in exchange for rubber. On the non-interest economic aid, Bulgaria will supply Kampuchea with necessities, fabrics, office materials, medicine and farm tools.

HENG SAMRIN SENDS GREETING TO SED CONGRESS, CASTRO

11th SED Congress

BK191249 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1109 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 19 -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, has extended warmest greetings to the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED). In his message, Heng Samrin says:

"Over the past more than 40 years since the great victory over fascism, the GDR people, under the leadership of the SED based on the immortal doctrine of Marx, Engels and Lenin, have overcome many difficulties and recorded brilliant successes in building a developed socialist society in the German Democratic Republic.

"Thanks to their diligent and creative labour and their close, fruitful and all round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, the GDR people have turned their country into a prosperous one with the developed industry and agriculture, with the advanced science and technology an increasingly high living standard.

"The GDR's great achievements and foreign policy of peace have helped raise its prestige and role on the international arena and positively contributed to the common struggle of the world people against imperialism, racism, apartheid, for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

"On this occasion, we would like to express our profound gratitude to the GDR for its effective aid and its constant and precious support for the Kampuchean people in building a new society and in consolidating their national independence.

"May the ties of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two parties and peoples further develop and strengthen."

Bay of Pigs Anniversary

BK191312 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1113 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 19 -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and president on the State Council, has sent a message of greetings to his Cuban counterpart, Fidel Castro Ruz, on the 25th anniversary of the Giron Beach victory (April 19).

In a message to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of The State Council of Cuba, President Heng Samrin says: The historic victory on April 19, 1961 over the mercenaries of North American imperialism at Giron Beach set a bright example for all the proletarian internationalists and actively contributed to the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress in the world."

He goes on: "With patriotism and self-reliance, the fraternal Cuban people will obtain new, greater successes in fulfilling all the strategic tasks defined by the third congress of the Communist Party of Cuba, [word indistinct], the five-year socio-economic programme for 1986-1990, and the defence of the country."

"We are convinced that the dark moves of the U.S. imperialists and of those who side with them are doomed to ignominious failure before the strong determination and the iron will of the Cuban people."

Heng Samrin wishes the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and close cooperation between the two parties, governments and two peoples further consolidation for the common cause of peace and socialism.

HUN SEN THANKS HUNGARY'S VARKONYI FOR GREETINGS

BK190735 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Recently Comrade Hun Sen, minister of foreign affairs of the PRK, sent a message of thanks to Comrade Dr Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic. The message stresses: I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the warm greetings you expressed on my 35th birthday. I wish you, dear comrade, the best of health and more and greater successes in your important activities full of responsibility for the well-being of the fraternal Hungarian people and in the interest of the good relations between our two countries.

100 SOLDIERS REPORTEDLY KILLED IN KOMPONG THOM

BK230811 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Recently, armed forces in Kompong Thom Province, in close cooperation with the Vietnamese volunteer army, launched operations to sweep up the enemies [words indistinct] killed 100 and wounded 53 enemy soldiers. We took (?11) prisoners, uncovered 7 hidden enemy elements, and seized 42 assorted weapons, 2 bicycles, (?4) radios, surgical equipment, 8 B-40 and B-41 rockets, 20 sticks of dynamite, and [words indistinct] money. At the same time, our compatriots uncovered four enemy weapons, a field radio, [words indistinct], and a quantity of war materiel.

SPK REPORTS 1,299 RETUN TO FOLD IN 3 MONTHS

BK211330 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1121 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 21 -- One thousand two hundred and ninety-nine people misled by the enemy propaganda, broke with the enemy rank and came over to the revolution in the first three months of this year. The returnees, rallied in group or individual, brought along 732 guns and a large quantity of ammunition. Of them, 65 per cent were the Polpotists, 20 percent Sereikas (SonSannians) and the rest Moulinakas (Sihanoukists). The number of returnees increased by 80 per cent over the same period last year.

Worthy of note is that in January alone on 20 occasions such people rallied in groups to the revolutionary authorities. For example, Jan 4, 14 Sereikas, with guns in hands, reported themselves to the local administration in Kompong Cham Province. Another group of 20 Polpotists rallied on Jan 20 to the authorities at Kompong Svay district, Kompong Thom Province.

The returnees, most of them reported themselves in the provinces of Kompong Thom, Siem Reap and Battambang, were warmly welcomed by the local authorities and population and were given necessities to start a new life. They enjoy full citizenship in various solidarity production groups.

DK SUPREME COMMAND LAUDS ATTACK ON KOMPONG THOM

BK220524 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodia  
2315 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Letter of commendation from DK National Army Supreme Command to cadres and combatants of the DK National Army and fraternal Cambodian soldiers and people who attacked the Vietnamese strategic points in Kompong Thom town for the third time on 15 and 16 April -- dated 20 April.]

[Text] I. On 15 and 16 April, our National Army in cooperation with fraternal Cambodian soldiers and people launched another attack against the important strategic points of the Vietnamese enemies in Kompong Thom town for the third time in the current dry season with the following satisfactory results:

1. We killed or wounded 31 Vietnamese enemies. Among those killed were two Vietnamese provincial administrators who had just arrived to replace the Vietnamese provincial administrator killed by our National Army during the second attack on Kompong Thom town on 8 March, a captain, and a sub-lieutenant.
2. We destroyed 2 war materiel depots, 2 depots of more than 200,000 liters of gasoline, 1 large power plant for the province, 1 150-meter bridge, 1 250-watt radio, and a quantity of war materiel.

II. These satisfactory results were made possible thanks to the fact that our National Army has thoroughly grasped our new five attack tactics and knew how to coordinate our three forces, that is by using the combination of attacking the enemies and stimulating cooperation from the people, Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, and village and commune administrators and personnel of the Vietnamese enemies or launching the military and political offensive at the same time. This is why we have won this outstanding victory.

The situation indicates the Vietnamese weakpoints both in the urban and rural areas. Therefore, if our National Army launches the offensive by coordinating our three forces and using our new five attack tactics, we will certainly be able to attack and win victories over the enemies anywhere.

III. The Supreme Command of the National Army would like to express commendation to cadres, combatants, fraternal Cambodian soldiers, and people on Kompong Thom battlefield. The Supreme Command calls on cadres, combatants, fraternal Cambodian soldiers, and people on this battlefield to sum up and draw experience from this splendid result of the attack against the important strategic points of the Vietnamese enemies on Kompong Thom battlefield more effectively and successfully.

IV. Cadres and combatants of the DK National Army and the fraternal Cambodian soldiers and people on Kompong Thom battlefield are requested to continue to attack the Vietnamese enemies more vigorously in accordance with our new five attack tactics in order to cause more difficulties to the Vietnamese enemies.

[Dated] 20 April 1986

[Signed] The Supreme Command of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea

'TEXT' OF 1986 'KAMPUCHEA DAY' RESOLUTION

BK230324 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] The 1986 Kampuchea Day meeting in Tokyo adopted a resolution. The meeting suggested that the committee organizing the meeting send this resolution to the CGDK leaders; His Excellency Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations; and all the embassies accredited in Tokyo. The text of the resolution is as follows:

The war of aggression of the Vietnamese authorities against Cambodia has gone on for more than 7 years. This why the Cambodian people have constantly suffered and peace in Asia and the world has been seriously threatened. Currently, the CGDK, headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, has proposed an 8-point peace plan to resolve the Cambodian issue politically. This was done on 17 March 1986 in Beijing. The proposal came out partly from the good will of the Cambodian people and the CCDK and is based partly on successive UN resolutions of the past 7 years and on the declaration of International Conference on Kampuchea in 1981.

The proposal is for searching for peace and stability in Cambodia and for ensuring peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region and, once again to show that the CGDK is sincerely making efforts and doing what it can to resolve the issue. We wholeheartedly support the proposal.

However, to continue their war of aggression, the Vietnamese authorities promptly rejected this new and reasonable proposal. We very much regretted this. We demand that the Vietnamese authorities withdraw their forces from Cambodia as prescribed by the relevant UN resolutions and the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea. We demand that peace and independence be quickly restored to Cambodia. We will continue to support Cambodia and alert international opinion so that peace-and justice-loving people the world over, including the Vietnamese people, unite in their support for the Cambodian people until the final victory of the Cambodian people's struggle for national survival, peace, and independence. The Vietnamese authorities should stop their aggression in Cambodia immediately.

[Dated] 12 April 1986

[Signed] Kampuchea Day Meeting in Tokyo 1986

VODK EDITORIAL MARKS DK FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

BK170953 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Station editorial: "All Cambodian People and All Male and Female Combatants and Cadres of Our National Army, Transport Units, and Ministries and Offices Are Making the 11th Founding Anniversary of Democratic Kampuchea With Great Pride"]

[Text] Today, 17 April 1986, is the 11th founding anniversary of Democratic Kampuchea. During the past 11 years, our Cambodian nation and people and male and female combatants and cadres of our national army, transport units, and ministries and offices strived to surmount all obstacles, endured all difficulties and tests, fought valiantly and courageously to defend and preserve our Democratic Kampuchean state until today. This constitutes a great victory for our entire Cambodian nation and people and a serious defeat to the Vietnamese aggressors, expansionists, annexationists, and race exterminators.

During the past 11 years since the founding of our Democratic Kampuchea, the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors, expansionists, annexationists, and race exterminators launched all kinds of maneuvers, secretly and openly, or using the stick and carrot method in an attempt to smash our Democratic Kampuchea so that Vietnam could annex Cambodian territory, exterminate the Cambodian race, and make Cambodia a part of Vietnam's Indochinese Federation for use as a springboard in realizing Vietnam's aggressive and expansionist strategy in Southeast Asia and the Soviet Union's expansionist strategy in Southeast Asia and the Asian-Pacific region. It is now more than 7 years after Vietnam sent hundreds of thousands of troops to invade and occupy Democratic Kampuchea in a most barbarous and cruel manner at the end of 1978. During the last 7 years, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemies made every effort to wage this barbarous war of aggression against Cambodia in an attempt to smash Democratic Kampuchea. They made these efforts on the military field, in the international arena through tricky and cunning diplomatic schemes, and by launching deceitful propaganda to defame Democratic Kampuchea in an attempt to smash the Democratic Kampuchean state, eradicate Democratic Kampuchea's state of legitimacy, and destroy its influence both inside the country and in the international arena, thus enabling Vietnam to realize its design of annexing Cambodia into Vietnam's Indochinese Federation.

More than 7 years have elapsed, but the Le Duan Vietnamese enemies have not been able to realize this criminal aim. On the contrary, the Vietnamese enemies have reached a total and complete impasse militarily on the Cambodian battlefield. During the last 7 years, the situation of the Vietnamese enemies has kept deteriorating while we have been advancing with each passing year. During the last 7 years, the Vietnamese enemies have tried in vain to extricate themselves out of the net of our guerrilla warfare. They will never ever be able to extricate themselves out of this net no matter how many years more they try. This is the military situation of the Vietnamese enemies on the battlefield of aggression against Cambodia. In Vietnam, they are facing more serious difficulties in all fields, economic, social, and political. They can never redress this serious situation. All these difficulties in Vietnam were caused by their defeats on the battlefield of aggression against Cambodia. In the international arena, the Vietnamese enemies have become extremely isolated and the world has suspended aid to them. Moreover, the world has condemned the Vietnamese aggression against Cambodia and jointly demanded that Vietnam withdraw its troops from Cambodia totally, [word indistinct], and unconditionally in accordance with UN resolutions adopted the past 7 consecutive years. Recently, due to the fact that the world has supported our CGDK's 8-point peace proposal for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem and demanded that Vietnam accept this proposal, the Hanoi authorities have become more seriously isolated because they have rejected this just and reasonable proposal.

Briefly speaking, no matter how hard they will try, the Vietnamese enemies can never solve all these difficulties on the Cambodian battlefield and in Vietnam if they still refuse to end their war of aggression in Cambodia. Every year, the Vietnamese enemies have become weaker in terms of manpower, economy, finance, and morale of the Vietnamese soldiers on the Cambodian battlefield and in Vietnam. Meanwhile, our Cambodian people's struggle under the leadership of the CGDK has advanced with each passing year. This year, the 11th founding anniversary of our Democratic Kampuchea, the situation of our Cambodian people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors has developed very favorably in all fields and in terms of the rallying of our great national union and the unity within the tripartite CGDK.

Our struggle is a tense and fierce struggle because the Vietnamese enemies are very cunning and tricky. They will certainly strive to cling on to their tricky maneuvers. However, we will certainly advance toward achieving one victory after another.

Therefore, on this 11th founding anniversary of our Democratic Kampuchea, all of us, the Cambodian people and male and female combatants and cadres of our entire National Army, our transport units, and all ministries and offices, pledge to further unite, hold aloft our combat banner, and wage all forms of resolute struggle until all Vietnamese aggressors are driven out of Cambodia. Based on this resolute determination and with the support of the world, we will certainly win final victory. Our Cambodian nation and race will certainly be able to last forever.

Long live the victorious 17 April!

Long live the 11th founding anniversary of Democratic Kampuchea!

DPRK'S KIM YONG-NAM GREETINGS TO KHIEU SAMPHAN

BK220329 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] of 16 April greetings message from Kim Yong-nam, DPRK vice premier and minister of foreign affairs, to DK Vice President of Foreign Affairs Khieu Samphan]

[Text] To His Excellency Khieu Samphan, Vice President of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs: On the occasion of Democratic Kampuchea's National Day, I would like to extend warmest greetings to Your Excellency. I am convinced that relations of friendship between the peoples of our two countries will further strengthen and develop.

I wish you and the fraternal Cambodian people new and greater victories in the struggle to build an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia which enjoys its territorial integrity.

[Signed] Kim Yong-nam, Vice premier and minister of foreign affairs of the DPRK

[Dated] Pyongyang, 16 April 1986

SIHANOUK THANKS LAUREL, PHILIPPINES FOR SUPPORT

BK230743 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's 6 April message in reply to His Excellency Salvador Laurel]

[Text] I have the honor to inform you that I have received your message dated 1 April, 1986, that you sent to me through His Excellency Khieu Samphan, and I would like to warmly thank you for your congratulations. I am very happy to learn that the 8-point peace proposal announced by the three leaders of the CGDK was welcomed and supported by the Republic of the Philippines. On behalf of the CGDK, in the name of Prime Minister Son Sann, in the name of Vice President Khieu Samphan, and in my own name, I would like to express our profound gratitude to you and to the government of the Republic of the Philippines for the powerful and noble attention and support you have so generously given us. Please, accept my highest regards.

[Dated] Beijing, 6 April, 1986

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN GREETS SED ANNIVERSARY

BK221128 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Vientiane, April 22 (KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, yesterday sent a message of congratulations to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] CC, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the SED (April 21). The telegramme writes:

"On behalf of the LPRP CC, the Lao workers, people and in my own name, I would like to extend warmest congratulations and best wishes to you and through you to the SED CC, the GDR's workers and people. It goes on:

"During the past 40 years the SED had worked out brilliant policies in leading the GDR people to gain great achievements in the building modern industries, agriculture, and similarly in the fields of culture, sciences, technology, strong system of national defence and consequently the standard of living of the people has been raised -- in effect the superiority of socialism. The achievement scored has raised the prestige of the SED, a strong force in the communist movement and international labour in the world. The telegramme continues:

"The 40th anniversary of the SED celebrated at the same time as the SED 11th Congress, is an important event for the GDR people and here we would like to wish you much success in fulfilling the decisions of the 11th congress of the SED."

In conclusion, K. Phomvihan, wished for the further developed of combattant solidarity, fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of Laos and the GDR.

SOUPHANOUVONG SENDS GREETINGS TO WPC CONFERENCE

BK221132 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Vientiane, April 22 (OANA-KPL) -- Together with Vietnam and Kampuchea, Laos are [as received] striving to make Southeast Asia, a zone of peace, stability and cooperation. We on the other hand, are in favour of reducing tension in the Pacific region and are contributing in the cause of world peace, said Souphanouvong, president of the republic, the People's Supreme Assembly of the Lao PDR in his message to the conference of the World Peace Council to be held in Sofia late this month. The message further wrote:

"The Lao people as well as the Vietnamese and Kampuchean people who had struggled arming arms for decades for our independence, freedom and social progress, have been heavily suffered from the war and have no other higher aspiration than peace, to build and develop our respective nation. The neoglobalist and aggressive policy practiced by the U.S. imperialists in all parts of the world including in the Asian and Pacific region is being condemned by the Lao president.

The Lao government and people, on the occasion, entirely voiced support for the peace initiative of the Soviet Union and are strongly convinced that the effort of all nations in the world in their common struggle for peace will be crowned with successes. Souphanouvong wished the conference success in contributing to solve the epochal matter of life and death issue.

SISOMPHON LOVANSAI RECEIVES PRK PRESS DELEGATION

BK191116 Vientiane KPL in English 0858 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Vientiane, April 19 (KPL) -- Sisomphon Lovansai, Political Bureau member of the LPRP CC, vice-president of the People's Supreme Assembly, received here yesterday, Som Kimsuor, member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea CC, and editor-in-chief of the PRACHEACHON, the daily organ of the KPRP CC.

During the warm and cordial meeting, S. Lovansai hailed the firm cooperation between the two newspapers PASASON and RACHEACHON. He also pointed out the important role of the mass media works in propagating to the people the party and state policies and the national safeguarding and construction and in foiling psychological warfare attempts of the imperialists, Beijing hegemonists, expansionists to the detriment of the revolutionary advance of all the three Indochinese countries. On the same day, a cooperation protocol between the two parties' organs the Lao PASASON and the Kampuchean PRACHEACHON for the period stretching from 1986 to 1990 was signed. Signatories was Son Khamvanvongsa, deputy-head of the Propaganda and Training Board of the LPRP CC, acting chairman of the State Committee for News Agency, Newspaper, Radio and TV, and also editor-in-chief of PASASON. The Kampuchean signatory was by Som Kimsuor. In attendance were Somlat Chanthamat, member of the LPRP CC, head of the Propaganda and Training Board of the LPRP CC and Gnuon Phangsiphon, the Kampuchean ambassador here.

NOUHAK PHOUmsAVAN RECEIVES CUBAN DELEGATION

BK181053 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Vientiane, April 18 (KPL) -- Nouhak Phoumsavan, Political Bureau member of the KPRP CC, first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, received here yesterday, Juan Escalona Reguera, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Cuba CC, and minister of justice. During the cordial meeting, N. Phoumsavan described the visit to Laos by the Cuban delegation as having further strengthened the juridical cooperation between the two socialist outpost countries. In attendance were Kou Souvannamethi, minister of justice, and M.U. Garcia Vazquez, the Cuban ambassador to Laos. Earlier, a cooperation memorandum on law and juridical works was signed by the two justice ministers. The Cuban delegation left here in the same day after paying a three day friendship visit here.

SALI VONGKHAMSAO MEETS HUNGARIAN DELEGATION

BK201033 Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Vientiane, April 20 (KPL) -- Sali Vongkhamsao, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, received here on April 17, Gyorgy Doro, vice-chairman of the State Planning Committee and of the Hungary-Laos Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. During the cordial meeting, the two sides informed each other on the economic constructions work in their respective country. Also discussed were issues of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries in the future. The Hungarian delegation arrived here on April 17 and is to stay in Laos for five days.

SITTHI COMPLAINS OF U.S. 'TRADE HARASSMENT'

BK231122 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 23 Apr 86 p 2

["Full Text" of speech by Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila to American Chamber of Commerce in Bangkok on 23 April]

[Text] It is a great pleasure for me to be here this afternoon. I am grateful for the opportunity to speak and share some of my thoughts with you. The president has been kind enough to let me speak on any topic that I may choose. I have chosen Thai-U.S. trade and economic relations, a topic that is of current concern to the Thai Government and the general public and, I am sure, to all of you here as well.

The United States of America and Thailand have enjoyed an excellent relationship for over 150 years. Our overall relations rest on a firm foundation of long-standing friendship and a shared affinity for the ideals of the open society, and free enterprise. Thailand's abundance of labour and natural resources, which compliment U.S. capital and technological expertise, have opened up enormous opportunities for various U.S. economic activities in this country. It is logical therefore that our bilateral trade and economic relations have steadily grown over the years to our mutual satisfaction.

While Thailand had always suffered a trade deficit with the U.S. reaching a peak of some 15 billion baht in 1981, the trend was reversed a few years later. In the last few years, Thai exports to the U.S. have in fact expanded at a somewhat faster rate than our imports of U.S. goods. This can be explained by two principal reasons. First, Thailand has to sell more in order to offset declining commodity prices. Secondly, as a result of the strong U.S. economy and the high value of the U.S. dollar, the American people have been enjoying enormous benefits from less expensive foreign imports worldwide.

The strength of the U.S. economy and U.S. dollar is the direct consequence of the U.S. own economic policy which seeks to bring down inflation and balance the budget deficit through greater monetary control. The increase in U.S. trade deficit worldwide was the inevitable result. U.S. trade deficit with Thailand in 1985 was a tiny fraction of around 0.005 percent of the total trade deficit the U.S. suffered with all her trading partners. For this reason and others that I have just mentioned, Thailand is no way responsible for the U.S. trade position.

Yet we discovered to our dismay that the U.S. seems to look at Thailand and the other ASEAN countries through the same eyes that it looks at her major trading partners who are actually the ones to have massive trade surplus with the U.S. for instance, the size of the U.S. trade deficit with Japan is some two hundred times the size of its deficit with Thailand. It seems that the strict standards that are applied to these far more advanced economies have also been applied to Thailand. I ask all of you here whether this is fair to us.

We were also dismayed to find that any Thai export gains are always looked upon with suspicion. There seems to be a prevailing perception that some sinister reason or factor must be responsible. Investigators then set about to substantiate the presumption that there is some unfair trade practice by Thailand. U.S. laws provide a complex array of rules and regulations against what the U.S. thinks are the unfair trade practices of its trading partners who, in most cases, are her own friends and allies. Inefficient U.S. industries seize the opportunity to exploit these laws as a means of harassing more competitive imports for their own benefit to the detriment of U.S. consumers.

In the case of Thailand, the successive CVD and anti-dumping investigations on Thai products, ranging from steel pipes to rice, illustrate the indiscriminate use of U.S. fair-trade laws to disrupt and harass Thai exports. The rates of subsidies that were subsequently found turned out to be insubstantial. It was very embarrassing for the investigators to find that their suspicions had been unjust. But this by no means indicates the end of the investigations on our exports to the U.S.

The Food Security Act is a case in point. It was the "sense of Congress" that Thailand must have somehow been responsible for the decline in U.S. rice sales in the past few years. Let me point out at once that our rice sales had increased because we have been able to keep costs down primarily as a result of the fact that our farmers have been willing to work very hard and are adaptable to changing circumstances. They do not receive government hand-outs like the prosperous farmers in some other parts of the world.

U.S. rice production on the other hand has been burdened by rising costs and cannot effectively compete in the world market without massive direct and indirect subsidies. Furthermore, the loss of some traditional markets of the U.S. was the result of the turn of political events for which Thailand was not responsible. The "Farm Act" demonstrates a willingness on the part of the U.S. side to use its superior financial positions to grant large subsidies to its operators to unfairly take away the market of the easiest victim, Thailand. Its implications are far-reaching. Thailand's natural competitiveness and source of livelihood are threatened with destruction by her very friend and ally.

The separate but unceasing actions on the part of the United States when considered in their totality adds up to a very damaging form of trade harassment. It seems senseless and unconstructive. The successive assaults on key Thai exports partly from directly disrupting our markets and our livelihood inevitably creates doubt in the minds of the Thai public as to the sincerity of U.S. friendship. The Thai people have been dismayed at U.S. willingness to take actions against Thailand which threaten the livelihood of some 30 million poor Thai farmers for the sake of some 20,000 to 30,000 already prosperous U.S. farmers.

It is gratifying to note at this juncture that other people have demonstrated their willingness to help us out in the difficult times we are having with the U.S. Most countries in the European Community support our request for a bigger quota of our tapioca export into the community. The Japanese are planning measures to open up their markets for our products.

The adverse impact of the friction we are experiencing in Thai-U.S. bilateral trade issues is making the conduct of our relations more difficult for me and Ambassador Brown. As a Thai who has been a very close friend of the United States for more than 40 years, I still want to assure you that I have sincere desire to maintain and promote friendship with the United States but, at the same time, I have to protect the interest and well-being of my compatriots in the ricefields. There is little choice in the circumstances. I therefore urge the United States to rethink on the rice issue and to take appropriate action to redress the situation for the sake of our friendship.

I would also like to take this opportunity to urge you, distinguished businessmen and members of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in Thailand, to convey my message to the businessmen of the United States and to your representatives in the Congress. They should realise that, at their initiative, our economy has been adversely affected and the effects would have repercussions on the feeling of Thai public opinion. It is the wish of my government not to resort to protectionism, because it will not help us or other friends of ours. However, I would be like to point out that, in hurting Thai exports, the U.S. is reducing our spending power, weakening our economy, our social and political stability.

What is true in the case of Thailand is also true for the other ASEAN countries and the Pacific region. They too suffer from the waves of U.S. protectionism and this is impeding Asian-Pacific dynamism, growth and prosperity, a goal for which the U.S. has repeatedly declared its support. This would have negative repercussions on U.S. strategic interests in this region in the long run.

Having said all this, I am an optimist. I for one will work ceaselessly to arrest this dangerous trend. I am confident that Ambassador Brown is on my side. I know that he is working hard to convey the views of the Thai government and the feelings of the Thai people to Washington.

We do have friends in the U.S. Administration who understand our situation well. They know that Thailand is a front-line state which has always been a friend of the U.S. in the Asia-Pacific region. They know that there has been co-operation between the two countries for a long time on political, security, humanitarian and narcotics matters. Our two sides should draw on the reservoir of goodwill and redouble efforts to solve our trade problems on the basis of understanding, friendship and a sincere desire to accommodate each other's interest. This is the Thai way of doing things. I am sure it is also the American way of dealing with friends too. Our friends in the Administration have said they would help us to solve the problem. We hope the words came from the heart of friends. We are a developing country. Our farmers are poor. Now they are in great difficulty because of the Farm Act. We seek your understanding as a good friend of long-standing, who had done many things for us in the past.

We are in the process of becoming more self-reliant. We are developing ourselves so that we can survive in a difficult international economic environment. We will do all we can for you so long as it's possible and proper. All we want is free and fair trade with the United States.

#### USSR'S KAPITSA SPEAKS TO ESCAP, NEWSMEN

BK240121 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Apr 86 p 3

[Text] There will never be a Prince Sihanouk regime in Kampuchea, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa told a Bangkok news conference yesterday. In Kampuchea there is the regime of Heng Samrin and "that will be the regime", he said. He said that the USSR did not wish for a conflict in Kampuchea and will be ready to agree to any solution acceptable to the Peoples' Republic of Kampuchea and other political factions, except Pol Pot.

Mr. Kapitsa said that the Kampuchean problem had not been discussed when he met senior Thai Foreign Ministry officials. He said that there were some problems between Thailand and the Soviet Union but that relations could be improved through fields such as trade.

Mr. Kapitsa said that setting up the U.S. war reserve stockpile in Thailand was touched upon in discussions with Thai officials, but the USSR does not consider that a big problem in Thai-USSR relations. He said the Soviet Union preferred the war reserve stockpile not be set up.

When asked about Soviet relations with Vietnam he said "we are friends" and that assistance was given to Vietnam but that it was "not to strengthen anybody's domination."

Mr Kapitsa said that the United States were always warning of Soviet buildup in Cam Ranh Bay but the U.S. have bases all over Asia. He also insisted that Cam Ranh Bay was not a Soviet base but a place where Soviet planes and ships "come to visit and rest". He also criticised the U.S. bombing attack on Libya as being a "poor decision."

Mr Kapitsa also delivered a speech to the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) warning of misuse of resources and the dangers of the arms race. "The arms race imposed by militarism instead of development, should be replaced by the reverse order of things -- disarmament for development. It is an affront to human intelligence that the amount of money the world spends on arms in just one year would be more than enough to pay the entire debt of the developing countries," he said.

Walks Out on CGDK Speaker

BK231358 Hong Kong AFP in English 1349 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Bangkok, April 23 (AFP) -- The Soviet and Vietnamese delegations walked out of a session of the U.N. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific here Wednesday when a Cambodian resistance coalition representative took the podium.

The United Nations recognizes the Cambodian resistance Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) as the legitimate government of Cambodia. But the Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh rules the country propped up by an estimated 150,000 Vietnamese troops stationed there with massive military assistance from Soviet Union.

A tense Vietnamese delegate, who asked not to be named, said he was walking out since: "Democratic Kampuchea is nothing to us. Nothing. They don't exist. So why should we stay."

But a smiling Soviet delegate dismissed any ideas of protest behind his team leaving their seats, as has been the case at past ESCAP conference. "These sessions go on a long time, you know. We wanted some coffee," he said to explain his delegation's walk-out on the CGDK.

SECURITY TIGHTENED AFTER BOMBING OF U.S. MISSION

BK240115 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Apr 86 p 3

[Text] Songkhla -- Security has been tightened in this southern provincial town following a bomb blast at the American consulate early Tuesday morning. Fourth Region Provincial Police Commissioner Pol Lt-Gen Linphit Satchaphan has assigned an 81-strong police force which includes 12 commissioned officers to step up security at 17 spots around the town, a police source said.

A small bomb was lobbed into the consulate compound at about 3.15 a.m. on Tuesday, shattering windowpanes and the front door of the building and slightly damaging a nearby house.

A police task force has been assigned to provide round-the-clock security for the consulate. Special Branch Police Commander Pol Maj-Gen Kasem Saengmit said yesterday that it was too early to conclude that a pro-Libya Muslim group was responsible for the blast. Security was also stepped up yesterday at American missions in Chiang Mai.

PRASONG SUNSIRI INTERVIEWED ON INSURGENT GROUPS

BK231057 Bangkok KHAO PHISET in Thai 7-13 Apr 86 pp 24-29

[ "Exclusive interview" with National Security Council Secretary General Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri by KHAO PHISET -- date and place not given ]

[Excerpts] [Question] As "internal terrorism" by various movements has continuously declined during the past 4-5 years, what is the assessment made by the military regarding the operations of the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT]? What is the opinion of the National Security Council on the terrorist activities of the CPT, the Communist Party of Malaya [CPM], and the Muslim separatist movements? What is the future trend?

[Prasong] I must say that the CPT is an important enemy of the country and the democratic system. At present, it is unable to lead any revolution. Its weakness has become obvious during the past few years. After the party's fourth congress which was held in March and April 1982, the number of CPT Central Committee members was reduced from 35 to about 20. Those missing have surrendered to the authorities or were arrested. The remaining members of the Central Committee are in poor health and are old. The loss of one-third of the Central Committee members is quite a setback for the CPT. The CPT has basically ceased its armed struggle because the number of its armed men throughout the country has dropped to only 600 or 700. It is not capable of launching any offensive against the government side.

Let me turn to the separatist movements in the southern provinces and the CPM's Chinese communist guerrillas. There are about 200 separatists now operating as bandits. They are divided into different groups, but are not well organized. They are at odds with each other for their own benefit. Although some of them have tried to be politically active, they failed to gain support from the international Muslim community.

However, we must be vigilant and closely observe conflicts among Muslim nations which can be classified into two categories -- the moderate and extremist groups. They are now making efforts to influence other Muslim countries and Muslim communities. The moderate group will seek friends, propagate its faith, and defend the rights and interests of Muslim people in general. The extremist group prefers the use of force to settle problems and supports terrorist movements in other countries. We must pay attention to this group as far as the separatist movements in our country are concerned.

Regarding the Chinese communist guerrillas, I want to see more efforts being exerted to solve the problems in the south. However, they have posed a major threat to security in that part of the country and have caused more problems for the Thai people than to the Malaysian people. Most of them are hiding inside Thailand. They have their bases in Betong and Than To Districts of Yala Province and Waeng and Sukhirin Districts in Narathiwat Province. They have declared a state within a state and earn more than 100 billion baht from forcing the local people to pay annual protection fees. They collect taxes on rubber, ore, and illegal timber and recruit young people for military training and procurement of food, medical, and weapons supplies.

I believe that the Chinese communist guerrillas pose a danger to Thailand although they always claim that they are fighting only to liberate Malaysia. The Thai military, the 4th Army Region, has launched heavy suppression drives against them and successfully dismantled many of their camps in Thailand. We will continue our suppression effort to prevent them from forcing our people to give them support.

We must defend our people and natural resources. There are only about 1,500 Chinese communist guerrillas operating in Thailand and Malaysia. Thailand and Malaysia have been cooperating well to cope with this problem.

After the end of the Vietnam war and the outbreak of conflicts between China and Vietnam and between China and the Soviet Union, the CPT was forced to move out of Laos in February 1979. However, some of the CPT members chose to remain in Laos and Laos has been making use of them. The CPT was forced to be self-reliant after China cut its assistance. Both Laos and Vietnam have been trying to persuade the CPT to join them. This was proved by the frequent meetings between Vietnamese officials in Bangkok and CPT members before the latter were recently arrested. However, Laos has reportedly supported the establishment of a new Thai communist party known as the Phak Mai party. This new party, with Vietnamese assistance, has 100 men with its headquarters in Vientiane and branches in Sayaboury, Khammouane, Savannakeht, and Champassak Provinces and is now active in recruiting members from Thai people living along the border and from former members of the CPT.

[Question] What does the National Security Council think about the proposal for Thailand to apply a more lenient attitude to open trade with the Indochinese countries?

[Prasong] I have said before that since the Thai Government does not recognize the Phnom Penh regime and does not have diplomatic relations with Phnom Penh, there can be no trade with the regime. Let me tell you that unlike Vietnam, the Thai Government still conducts trade directly with Laos. Like Vietnam, Laos has no money to buy things and does not allow the Lao people to trade with us. Laos and Vietnam are doing the same thing, that is they have no intention to buy and are misleading the Thai people to believe that they possess high buying power and can become big markets for us, thus causing a conflict of opinion among the Thai themselves.

We control imports to Laos and ban a few products considered as strategic goods, such as ammunition and weapons, for the sake of our own security. There are few products which exporters are required to inform us about regarding the quantity they send to Laos so that we can be sure the products are strictly consumed by the Lao people. We even allow airplane fuel to be passed and sold to Laos. There are 60,000 Vietnamese soldiers in Laos as the Soviet Union is supporting military activities in that country. It is necessary for us to consider our own security. We never impose any restrictions on the Lao people. They can come here and buy what they want. They are allowed to bring in not more than 20,000 baht for each shopping trip. We do not tax them but they have no money and the Lao Government does not allow them to cross back and forth.

[Question] How do you assess the situation in Cambodia during the year's dry season? What is the position of the Heng Samrin and resistance forces?

[Prasong] Fighting between the Vietnamese troops and the soldiers of the tripartite Coalition Government is very acute in many areas inside Cambodia such as in Siem Reap, Battambang, Oddar Meanchey, Kompong Thom, Kompong Cham Provinces, and Pailin District. This year, we do not hear gun fire and explosions because the fighting occurs deep inside Cambodia. The Cambodian Coalition Government now has about 70,000 men fighting in Cambodia with good morale and more weapons. There are not more than 100,000 Vietnamese troops excluding those serving in support units in that country. The Vietnamese troops are having quite a difficult time in Cambodia.

The ratio of Vietnamese troops to the resistance fighters is 2:1. With this ratio, a guerrilla warfare expert can tell which side has gained the upper hand. To fight a guerrilla war, the ratio must be at least 10:1.

This is the situation in Cambodia. The Vietnamese troops stationed in the border areas opposite Ubon Ratchathani, Chanthaburi, and Trat Provinces are still fighting the resistance forces and occasionally causing damage to the lives and property of the people and government officials in the areas. More Vietnamese reinforcements have arrived in areas opposite Ta Phraya and Aranyaprathet Districts of Prachin Buri Province. There could be new fighting there. We will have to wait and see.

INTERIOR MINISTRY CLOSES 3 REFUGEE CAMPS

BK211307 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] According to Director General of the Interior Ministry Central Division Kamron Bunchoet, this month the Interior Ministry will close down three refugee camps for economic reasons and in compliance with the cabinet decision to reduce the number of refugee camps. This will leave only four refugee camps under the supervision of the Interior Ministry.

The closure of the three refugee camps was possible due to the change in the refugee situation and the decrease in the number of refugees arriving by boat in Thailand. Of the three camps, the interior minister ordered closure of two -- the camp in the central district of Ubon Ratchathani for refugees who volunteered to return to Laos and the camp in Songkhla for illegal Vietnamese entrants -- on 15 April. The third camp, to be closed 30 April, is the camp for illegal Vietnamese entrants in Si Khiu District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province. The population of the three closed camps has been moved into various camps still in operation.

CORRECTION TO SITTHI DISCUSSES LIBYA VOTE AT UN

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Foreign Minister Discusses Libya Vote at UN," published in the 23 April Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, page J 2, paragraph ten, lines one and two:

... it was necessary. Otherwise, we play double standard. [proceeding ...  
(rephrasing for clarity)]

PHAM VAN DONG GREETS WPC MEETING IN SOFIA

BK231611 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 23 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today extended his greetings to the session of the World Peace Council to be held in Sofia, Bulgaria.

The message notes that the "world situation at present continues to be tense, even dangerous. The United States and other warmongering forces are stubbornly following the arms race, interfering into internal affairs of other nations and threatening to invade them." "The United States keeps on its program of militarization of outer space and nuclear explosions. The danger of a nuclear holocaust still remains a primary concern of the whole mankind" the message says.

"The task of defending peace has never been so important and urgent for all nations as at present," the message stresses. "The World Peace Council is an organization which has an important historic role in the struggle for a future of peace and security over the world. The present movement against war throughout our planet is becoming one of the forces that decide the survival and development of mankind, and prevent all dangerous schemes of imperialism and other warlike, reactionary forces."

"Together with progressive mankind in the world, the Vietnamese people fully support the initiatives of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee, for eliminating nuclear arsenals and other mass destruction weapons by the end of this century, and for ending nuclear tests."

"For their part, the Vietnamese people are determined, together with other peoples in Southeast Asia, to build it into a region of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation, thus making worthy contributions to the world people's struggle against the danger of a nuclear war, for the interests of world peace and security," the message concludes.

ARMY PAPER DESCRIBES CGDK INTERNAL STRIFE

BK200430 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Mar 86 p 4

[Article by Quoc Toan: "The Masters' Headache"]

[Text] More than 3 years have elapsed, but the banquet hosted by the Chinese ambassador to Thailand (in June 1982) still leaves the public with deep impressions. Attending that banquet were the American ambassador, ambassadors of some ASEAN countries, and Thai diplomatic officials. They gathered and shook hands to welcome an event which the Thai foreign minister said to be important: The birth of the "CGDK." After their "coalition" had been shaped in Kuala Lumpur, the capital of Malaysia, the three factions' representatives -- Pol Pot, Sihanouk, and Son Sann -- reported to their masters. Starting the banquet, the Chinese ambassador raised a toast, saying rhetorically: "The Khmer people's cause has entered a new stage. We wish the DK boat will conquer the waves of the open seas and reach its destination."

Looking back into the past, it is seen that the toast raised on that day by those masters at the Chinese Embassy in Thailand has, as the BANGKOK POST put it, "turned out to be a curse."

**Disintegration of KPNLF**

General Chawalit, the Thai Army chief of staff, has recently emerged as a hero on the Bangkok political stage. He is regarded by his subordinates as a "military strategist" and a "millionaire in dollars and yuan (Chinese currency)." An American journalist observed after making many trips to Bangkok: Chawalit; Sitthi Sawetsila, Thai foreign minister and chairman of the Social Action Party; and Prasong Sunsiri, secretary general of the Thai National Security Council, are "close to the three noncommunist Khmer factions in Thailand."

An evening in October 1985, General Chawalit returned home from a cordial dinner with the Chinese ambassador. As he was making ready to go to bed, the telephone rang. Picking up the receiver, he heard the familiar voice of Sak Sutsakhan, military commander of the "Khmer People's National Liberation Front" (KPNLF) led by President Son Sann. Sak Sutsakhan said: "General, what would you advise if we neutralized the role of President Son Sann and removed a number of his subordinate officers?" Without waiting for him to finish speaking, Chawalit shouted angrily: "You people cannot do anything at will. You must look far ahead before taking any action."

An Indian journalist told many stories about the rift within Son Sann's group when he visited the QUAN DOI NHAN DAN editorial staff in Hanoi. In November and December 1985, with their quarreling commanders being divided into several factions, troops of the KPNLF on 8 occasions fired at each other. One time, Son Sann was away from home for a few days; and upon return, he found a dagger and a hand grenade lying on the floor and a piece of paper placed on the table with a message: "We are always close to you. Please, never oppose your friends!"

Internal contradictions within Son Sann's group reached a climax on 17 December 1985 when a number of top KPNLF members openly declared their opposition to Son Sann and set up the so-called "Provisional Central Committee for National Salvation." Among those who opposed Son Sann were Sak Sutsakhan, Abdul Gaffar Peang-Meth, KPNLF spokesman Hing Kunthon, and their followers. The separatist group declared: "Mr Son Sann no longer deserves to be the leader of KPNLF. We are the soul of the Provisional Committee for National Salvation."

Only a few days after Sak Sutsakhan declared his break with Son Sann and set up the "Provisional Central Committee for National Salvation," fighting broke out at camps held by Son Sann's forces in Thailand next to the Cambodian border. The press in Bangkok reported that nearly 100 soldiers in the 3 camps of Son Sann's group were killed during those clashes.

Late in December 1985, three other influential figures of Son Sann's group -- Dien Del, Chak Bory, and former Cambodian premier Huy Kanthoul -- bade goodbye to Son Sann's group and joined Sak Sutsakhan's "Provisional Committee for National Salvation." On 19 February, Son Sann announced that Abdul Gaffar Peang-Meth and Hing Kunthon had been ousted from The KPNLF. A new military command led by Prum Vit, Son Sann's underling, was set up to counter the "Provisional Committee for National Salvation." In the early days of March, internal contradictions within the KPNLF still remained intense. The British radio BBC commented: "Son Sann's Khmer group is weakening. This internal crisis within the KPNLF is very grave. The clashes that have brewed up in recent years, especially since early 1985, testify to the lack of organization and incompetence of Son Sann and his standard bearers." Meanwhile, the U.S. newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES asserted in its 23 December 1985 issue: "The noncommunist Khmer group led by Son Sann is composed of bandits specializing in plunder against local villagers and refugees. They also engage in large-scale smuggling activities."

### The Sihanouk Tragedy

On 4 January 1986, Swedish journalist (Dolgen Wissen) interviewed Sihanouk: Could you tell us your impressions about your own life?

Sihanouk smiled half-heartedly: My life has been a tragic failure, or to be more correct, a tragedy. My having to cooperate with Pol Pot is, in itself, already a tragedy.

(Dolgen Wissen) recalled: The atmosphere of the interview turned noticeably grave. A tear rolled down the prince's plump right cheek. He said with grief and bitterness; They killed 3 of my children and 14 of my grandchildren. How pitiful were Soriya Rangsi and Botum Bopha, my daughters. How pitiful is my son who has never heard any news of his wife and children. I have had to conduct politics in such a grievous family situation.

The above is Sihanouk's tragic failure and tragedy as he himself said it. Sihanouk has many times complained about his fate, but rarely did he show so much bitterness. In spite of his title as president of "the Coalition of Democratic Kampuchea," Sihanouk does not play any role. Pol Pot's and Son Sann's groups always usurp his authority and take him lightly. Once, Sihanouk graphically told a French diplomat in Beijing: "I am the white prince, Pol Pot is the red prince, and Son Sann is the green prince. In fact, I am not really white. To me, if I am white, that color perhaps can be seen in a badly torn white flag."

Sihanouk has, on many occasions, publicly declared that Pol Pot, Khieu Samphan, and Ieng Sary are deadly enemies of himself and the royal family. He does not conceal his feeling that "he is forced to sit together with Pol Pot to please the Chinese."

The newspaper BANKOK POST recalled: There was a time when both Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan were in Beijing and were both invited to dinner by a Chinese Foreign Ministry official. When the dinner began, Khieu Samphan raised a toast to Sihanouk, the latter poured his cup of wine onto the table and turned his face away. Infuriated, Khieu Samphan stood up to leave, and the host had to spend a long time pacifying the two. Since then, Sihanouk has never met Khieu Samphan. He said: "I could not drink with a murderer."

Meanwhile, there are also major splits within the Sihanouk group. This group's leadership has just been reorganized. Fifty-five-year-old Teap Ben was just removed from the position of Sihanoukist forces commander and chief of staff.

Sihanouk's son, Norodom Rannarit, 42 years old and personal representative of his prince father, was just promoted to replace Teap Ben. This reshuffle was completed following Norodom Rannarit's visit to Guangzhou, China, and his return to Thailand on 24 January 1986. When asked about this matter in Beijing, Sihanouk emotionally said: "It is very regrettable that Teap Ben and my son have not agreed with each other for several months now. Teap Ben has been fiercely criticized by many close relatives in my forces. He has embezzled a large amount of the group's funds. He gambles, drinks, and nurtures ambitions for power. He has insulted many people, including me (Sihanouk)".

The replacement of Teap Ben by one his relatives who has no "qualifications" nor "military experience" means that Sihanouk has "caused trouble and weakened his own forces" according to an observation of the ASIAWEEK magazine.

The CGDK is actually in a confused and troubled situation. The intramural situation of each Khmer group is rife with contradictions and conflicts. Although ignominious executioner Pol Pot claims to have retired through a farce played up by his master, he is still actually playing an important role. The Thai press exposes the Khmer factions' leaders on Thai territory opium smuggling connections with Hong Iong, Japan, and the United States. They stuff their pockets with money, envisaging the time of their ruins.

Sihanouk bitterly admitted the truth: "I am heading a government in name only, without real power. It is rally a tragic-comedy. We hate and oppose one another but we always have to claim unity and solidarity. We depend on and act at the command of a foreign baton. We have no vitality at all."

#### Stabler's Anxiety

THE NEW YORK TIMES likens Sihanouk, Pol Pot, and Son Sann to three horses and China to a stabler who colludes with Thailand and the United States.

On the occasion of the Lunar New Year of the Tiger, the representatives of the three Khmer factions -- red, white, and blue -- were summoned to Beijing by their master. They met together and exchanged best wishes with one another, apparently showing "fraternal solidarity". Zhao Ziyang said: "China always sides with you, friends. In addition to the weapons already shipped to Thailand, China offered one million yuan (more than \$300,000) as New Year gifts, to each of the factions in the coalition government." Mr. Zhao advised: "To win victory, you must unite and tighten your ranks. To succeed in your great cause, you must unite with one another and with the world."

The Chinese Embassy in Bangkok where "the CGDK was born" some three years ago is considered the "headquarters" to organize the activities of the Khmer resistance groups on Thai territory. A Thai parliamentary member of the Democrat Party disclosed in THAI RAT: "The Thai foreign minister has met several times with the Chinese vice ministers of defense and foreign affairs in this embassy in the past 2 years to discuss "[quotation mark as received]the shipment of Chinese aid to the Khmer resistance forces through Thailand."

Recently, on the occasion of the new year, from across the Pacific the U.S. President declared: "The United States stands by the Cambodian people's side." This declaration was matched by deed: Washington decided to give the Cambodian reactionaries \$3.5 million under the label of "humanitarian aid." Commenting on this, the French newspaper LE MONDE said: "The American bosses never throw away their money. This \$3.5 million will be no small source of supply for the various Cambodian groups on Thai soil. Once again the Americans are getting involved in Indochina."

Over the past 2 years, no less than 20 U.S. officials or diplomats, tourists, and journalists have visited Bangkok and the Thai-Cambodian border area to study the situation. Mr Reagan's wife went to a place no more than 10 km from this border "to lament" on the refugees' lot. On 20 November 1985, former U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger came to Bangkok and "visited" various Cambodian refugees camps in Thailand. At the Khao Yai camp, in front of a group of Cambodian youths, Kissinger pretended to feel compassion for the Cambodian nation -- victim of aggression. In a highly provocative voice full of bravado, Kissinger said: "I was born in Germany, fought in Europe, and later became an American citizen. At 19, I became a soldier, fighting under the flag of the U.S. Army, in the 84th Infantry division. I stood firm on the Siegfried Line in Europe. For both you and I communism is enemy...."

Early in the summer of 1985, Brown was sent to Bangkok as U.S. ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Thailand. No sooner had he arrived in the country than he met with the Chinese diplomats in Bangkok to discuss "healing the rift among various Cambodian opposition forces...."

The owners of the stable have made every effort to mediate but their three lamed horses are still kicking one another, fighting for each morsel of food from their masters' hand. The "CGDK," the stable in which the three lamed horses are being kept together, is totally devoid of vitality. Appraising this Chinese-made stable, THE WASHINGTON POST wrote: "The survival of the Cambodian opposition groups in Thailand is decided from outside. These groups are a declining force whose time is running out."

JOURNAL REPRINTS 1948 ARTICLE ON LOCAL AUTONOMY

BK111016 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese Mar 86 pp 78-79

[Reprint of article written under the pen name Tan Trao by Truong Chinh for the "Self-Criticism" column of the December 1948 issue of TAP CHI SINH HOAT NOI BO (INTERNAL ACTIVITIES REVIEW): "Local Autonomy?"]

[Text] On 4 September 1948, the Interzone I party committee directly asked the party committees of Interzones III to devise methods for undermining the puppet administration. Again, on 1 October 1948, Interzone III party committee proposed directly to the other interzones a conference to discuss coordinated activities in all areas during the fall-winter campaign.

Thus, for some time now, some interzones have directly consulted one another about crucial matters without the knowledge of the central level. What do such acts of these interzone party committees prove? They prove one of these three points:

Contact between the central level and the local party organizations has been either interrupted or broken, or the localities do not trust the central level, or the localities' work methods are irresponsible and unprincipled.

Has contact between the central level and the various interzones been interrupted or broken? No, because radio sets are still working and communications are still smooth.

Has the central level lost the confidence of the localities? Again no. Proof of this is that upon receiving a direct proposal from one interzone, another -- seeing that the matter is important -- has cabled the central level for its opinion.

Why, then, such a haphazard work method as mentioned above? Nationally, this work method is irresponsible and unprincipled. I suddenly recall an incident that also smacks of local autonomy. This incident involved a locality that discovered a total of five cases of espionage within a 3-month period, but not a word was reported to the central level. It was not until the central level heard rumors and sent people to investigate that the interzone party committee concerned made its report.

The incidents mentioned above show that the tendency toward local autonomy is developing within the party. Unless we promptly check it, the system of democratic centralism as practiced by the party will go away. Our country is long, and the war often causes difficult situations. The organization of various zones and interzones, having their own executive committees with fairly broad power and authority, has made it easy for many local comrades to regard their own zone as a small country within a larger country.

Saying this does not mean that the localities must wait for and seek opinions from the central level on every matter, be it large or small. Such a practice would breed dependency and passivity and weaken the initiative and the sense of responsibility of our comrades. No, we oppose dependency and passivity. We only hope that our comrades will realize clearly the proper relationship between the central level and the localities and will be able to decide when a matter should be referred to the central level for an opinion, when a matter should not and does not require an opinion from the central level, when to await orders from the higher echelons, and when (for instance, in the case of interrupted communications) to act on their own and bravely accept the responsibility so as not to let things go wrong.

We must always bear in mind that democracy goes together with centralism, but initiative does not mean autonomy.

CPV POLITICAL BUREAU ISSUES DRAFT RESOLUTION

OW230735 Hanoi VNA in English 0720 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 23 -- The Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee has issued a draft resolution on ensuring the autonomy of the grass-roots economic units in production and business. The resolution says:

"Some state-run enterprises have reorganized their production and workforce and applied technical progress, thus enabling enlarged reproduction, making profits from business, contributing more to the state, and improving the living conditions of their personnel. Thanks to the implementation of the system of contractual quotas, the active application of technical progress to production and the procurement of materials from different sources, many agricultural, small industrial and handicraft cooperatives have increased production, especially the production of food, at a fairly good rate, thereby contributing more food, agricultural and other products to the state. The family economy has also developed, helping provide more employment and supplying more goods for the society.

"However, the managerial mode of bureaucratic centralism based on state subsidies has in the main not been abolished so far. The system of socialist management and business has not yet taken shape. The outdated policies are hindering production, and the new management system is still patchwork and incomprehensive. [no end quotes as received]

Vo Chi Cong Address

BK230624 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] In Hanoi, from 17 to 20 April, the CPV Central Committee Secretariat and the Council of Ministers Standing Committee held a conference of cadres to study and gain an understanding of the party Central Committee Political Bureau's draft resolution on guaranteeing basic economic units' right to autonomy in production and business.

Comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, presented the Political Bureau's draft resolution, clearly pointing out the significance, purposes, and contents of the resolution, which is aimed at concretizing the party Central Committee resolutions on renovating economic management, abolishing bureaucratic centralism, red tape, and state subsidies, and definitely switching to the system of socialist accounting and business.

He emphasized: The basic units' right to take initiative is the primary link in the task of renovating economic management; basic units are the primary link of the process of producing, accumulating, and increasing surplus products. Basic units are the place where social relations take place and are settled and where the working people directly exercise collective mastery. Only by guaranteeing the basic units' right to mastery can we ensure that their obligations and responsibilities to the state are fulfilled.

Comrade Vo Chi Cong reminded all committees, sectors, localities, and basic economic units to gain a thorough understanding of the Political Bureau's draft resolution so as to implement it in an active and urgent but cautious and steady manner, thereby contributing to promoting production development and achieving high productivity, quality, and efficiency.

The planning, financial, pricing, banking, supply, labor, and foreign and home trade sectors presented their own plans to implement the Political Bureau's resolution on guaranteeing basic economic units' right to autonomy in production and business.

Comrade Do Muoi, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, presented the work done by the council to implement the Political Bureau's resolution.

The cadres attending the conference expressed their determination to overcome difficulties, uphold the principle of democratic centralism, implement the Political Bureau's draft resolution, and guarantee basic economic units' right to autonomy in production and business.

#### NHAN DAN Editorial Reported

BK230659 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Report on NHAN DAN 23 April editorial: "Renovate the Mechanism of Management to Guarantee Basic Economic Units' Right to Autonomy in Production and Business"]

[Text] On 8 April, the Political Bureau issued a draft resolution on guaranteeing the basic economic unit's right to autonomy in production and business with the aim of continuing to successfully implement the various resolutions. After assessing the implementation of the party Central Committee's sixth, seventh, and eighth plenum resolutions, pointing out the achievements already recorded and shortcomings and deficiencies that need to be overcome, analyzing the role played by basic economic units in developing production and business and building socialism, and clearly examining the background for renovating management in basic economic units as well as for renovating the general mechanism of management at present, the editorial says:

In the first stage of the transition period to socialism in our country, the renovation of the mechanism of management calls for the creative and realistic application of the fundamental principles of the socialist economic management system. It is necessary to uniformly guarantee the basic economic units' right to autonomy in production and business while strengthening the leadership efficiency and centralized and unified management of the central state. The principle of leadership by the party, collective mastery by the working people, and management by the state must be correctly observed in every basic unit, at every level, and on a national scale.

The guaranteeing of the basic units' right to autonomy is aimed at shifting the enterprises' operations to economic accounting and socialist business with planning serving as the cornerstone.

It is necessary to correctly apply economic laws and goods-money relations under socialism and to link production with circulation through suitable standardized policies and economic contracts. We must combat conservatism, sluggishness, and bureaucratism as well as liberalism, the lack of organization, and the absence of discipline; link rights and interests with responsibilities and obligations; harmoniously combined the various interests of the society, the basic units, and the laboring people; fully grasp the principle of distribution to each according to his work; and closely combine the three types of measures -- economic, administrative and organizational, and political and ideological education -- with economic measures being the fundamental approach. We must combine sectorial management with management based on localities and territorial divisions in order to fully develop the rights, responsibilities, and strength of all sectors and echelons in assuming collective mastery and to create conditions for and require economic units to operate efficiently.

All the fundamental stipulations on the management system for state-run basic economic units are aimed at guaranteeing state-run enterprises' right to autonomy in production and business in the fields of planning, material supply, product distribution -- including export and import -- and financial independence. The fundamental stipulations on the management system for basic small industry and handicrafts production units are also aimed at enhancing the rights and responsibilities of small industry and handicrafts cooperatives and guaranteeing their right to autonomy in production and business in the fields of production organization, planning, capital accumulation and utilization, product consumption, income distribution, and so forth.

Economic management in agriculture is a vast field of special importance. Nevertheless, as an immediate step, we must continue to implement the existing resolutions and regulations of the party and state while preparing to renovate the managerial mechanism for collectivized economic units in agriculture. Family-based, individual, and private economic operations are sponsored, encouraged, and assisted by the state to develop small industry and handicraft production through the enforcement of appropriate reasonable, and rational policies designed to bring into play all of society's capabilities concerning labor, branches and trades, and capital to accelerate production.

Renovating the mechanism of management to guarantee the basic economic units' right to autonomy in production and business under the state's centralized and unified management constitutes a profound and complex revolution that must be conducted in an intensive and positive manner. However, appropriate and firm steps must be taken, and standardized measures enforced to ensure systematic progress for every step.

The party Central Committee Political Bureau has introduced this draft resolution for implementation by all echelons and sectors. By the end of 1986, experience will be reviewed in order to perfect the document and promulgate the official resolution. To carry out this resolution satisfactorily the state will promulgate legal documents, first of all temporary regulations and policies on planning, finances, banking, export and import, use of foreign currency, material supply, product consumption, labor, science and technology, and prices. At the same time, the state will make intensive preparations for planning the overall renovation of the national economic management system.

The old mechanism of management, having lasted for decades, has been deeply ingrained in the ways of thinking and work habits of many persons, echelons, sectors, and basic units.

Therefore, it is of primary importance that all our party and people -- all echelons, sectors, and basic units as well as every working man -- thoroughly understand the Political Bureau's draft resolution; change their economic viewpoints, awareness, and their ways of thinking and doing things; fully grasp the major ideological viewpoints in connection with the renovation of the economic management mechanism; and initiate a seething revolutionary movement of the masses to realize the right to autonomy in production and business at all basic units with a view to turning out in ever greater quantities products and commodities for society.

Positive efforts must be made to rearrange and reorganize production, shift the state machinery to administrative and economic management, and rearrange and streamline the managerial apparatus from the central to local level as well as at basic units so as to make that apparatus truly effective. It is necessary to promptly train and resassign cadres to meet the requirements of the new managerial mechanism, intensify political and ideological education activities and the building of the party and mass organizations at production and business establishment, and strengthen guidance and supervision.

By renovating economic management to guarantee the basic economic units' right to autonomy in production and business, we will surely create a turn to the better in economic management, thus contributing to vigorously accelerating the development of production and improving the efficiency of production and business operations at basic economic units in our country.

CPV DELEGATION MEETS CPI LEADERS IN FLORENCE

OW171835 Hanoi VNA in English 1555 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Hanoi April 17 -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Nguyen Thanh Binh, secretary of the CPV Central Committee, attended the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Italy (CPI) held in Florence from April 9-13.

While there, the delegation had working sessions with G. Pajetta and G. Tedesco, members of the CPI leadership. Speaking to his [as received] Vietnamese guests, the CPI leaders praised the Vietnamese people's heroic struggle against U.S. aggression for national liberation and reiterated the CPI's solidarity with an support for Vietnam in national construction and defence.

PNA REPORTS AQUINO INTERVIEW ON MILITARY

BK240229 Manila PNA in English 0206 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 24 (PNA) -- President Corazon Aquino Wednesday night dispelled rumors of an impending military coup d'etat against her, saying she has the support of most of the 250,000-strong Armed Forces of the Philippines.

Interviewed over the government's Channel 4 TV station, Mrs. Aquino said her relations with the military "are very good." She said she has been in constant touch with the military officers, including the retired ones, for consultation on security matters.

The 58-year-old chief executive made the statements after she was asked if the reported disagreement by the military with some of her policies would lead to a coup d'etat.

"In fact, after my speech at the University of the Philippines last Sunday, General Ramos came up to me and told me that he was very happy and pleased with what I said, especially what is said about the military," she told Beltran of the PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER.

In her police speech, Aquino said the communist insurgents would face a new and stronger Armed Forces if her reconciliation offer to them fails. She said her government would negotiate soon with leaders of the underground Communist Party of the Philippines to discuss the ceasefire and work out the mechanics for the integration of the dissidents into the mainstream of society.

She warned "If the peace initiative fails through no fault of the government, the insurgents will face a new and stronger Armed Forces, not the dispirited army of the deposed Marcos regime."

At the same time, the country's first lady president defended her recent six-month extension of some retireable military generals. "I did it to stabilize the situation," she said.

Some of those extended are the heads of the Armed Forces major service commands -- the Army, Air Force, the Constabulary and the Navy.

She said the extension, despite that it was a violation of her Feb 7 election campaign pledge, was recommended by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Armed Forces Chief Gen. Fidel V. Ramos. However, she added, she would no longer make any further extension of those already given extension.

She admitted that although some military officers may still be loyal to overthrown President Marcos, she believed most of the officers and men are behind her government.

In the interview, Mrs. Aquino also said she has given her cabinet ministers "considerable autonomy and freedom to speak up their minds." But, she added, the buck stops with her and she makes the final decisions.

"After all, it is I who will get the flak. So, I always tell them that if there is something that you will say which will affect national policy, then please let me know ahead of time so we can talk about it, we can discuss it before we give any pronouncements," the president said.

On the judiciary reorganization, the chief executive said the records of all justices and judges in the inferior courts are being closely scrutinized to determine who among them will be retained or dismissed.

She said the review is being handled by a committee she has created headed by Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales. She said she wanted the review to be thorough, adding that she did not want to fire good judges and justices.

PROCLAMATION ISSUED ON CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION

BK240239 Manila PNA in English 0156 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 24 (PNA) -- President Corazon Aquino Wednesday night signed proclamation No 9, a law governing the Constitutional Commission (Concom) that will draft a new constitution of the country.

The proclamation was signed by the president after a long discussion on the draft by the cabinet in a meeting held on board the presidential yacht.

The Concom will open its session on June 2.

Vice President Salvador Laurel will preside over the Concom's opening session until a new presiding officer is elected by the body. The election of a chairman and presiding officer from among members will be the first order of business.

The president set for May 5 the deadline for submission of Concom members. Under the new proclamation, the Concom is to be composed of not more than 50 national, regional and sectoral representatives who are to be appointed by the president.

The national representatives will be men or women of national standing, experience in government or with recognized competence in their respective fields.

The regional representatives are to be apportioned among the 13 regions of the country as nearly as may be according to the number of inhabitants.

Sectoral representatives will be chosen, among others, from farmers, fishermen, workers, students, professionals, business, military, academic ethnic and other similar groups.

The number of national regional and sectoral representatives will be determined by the president. Each of the 13 regions of the country will have at least one member. Those to be appointed to the Concom will be disqualified from running in the first local and first national elections, from appointments to any public office while the Concom is in session and within one year after its work is finished.

The president will fix the date of the plebiscite for the ratification or rejection of the proposed constitution which will not be later than 60 days following its submission to her. The new proclamation appropriates 20 million pesos (one million U.S. dollars) for the operational expenses of the Concom.

FURTHER ON ENRILE COMMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS

HK231551 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 23 Apr 86 p 28

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile yesterday said the Aquino government is "pretty stable" and still has popular support. There is however, a need for coordination "at the top" so that the various ministries can operate "with a degree of synchronization," he added.

Speaking before the Foreign Correspondents Association of the Philippines luncheon conference, Enrile said "certain murmurs" arising from replacements in local governments are disturbing to the government.

Comparing the Marcos and Aquino administrations, Enrile said as a general rule, Marcos concentrated powers in his office while President Aquino delegates responsibilities to various ministries.

Asked if tension exists between him and the President and some Cabinet members, he replied that there is "no such friction." He attributed this to the perception of some who would want to see the government divided. "We are allowed by the President to get in touch with her if needed. All our recommendations are accepted by the Palace. There has been no rebuff," he added.

Some quarters perceived Enrile to be critical of the new administration because of recent public statements he made. To this Enrile said, "A Cabinet minister is not to say yes all the time... There has been no instance where I have been critical of the new government."

He also said he has no plans to run for the presidency and he will leave government service after three years. On insurgency, he said the frequency of encounters has lessened but the intensity has heightened.

#### PIMENTEL ISSUES DIRECTIVE ON LOCAL STAFFS

HK230816 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 22 Apr 86 pp 1, 7

[By C. Valmoria, Jr.]

[Text] Local Government Minister Aquilino Q. Pimentel Jr., directed all incumbent local officials and designated officers-in-charge yesterday to refrain from dismissing any personnel under them, particularly those with permanent appointments.

The directive was coursing through the Ministry of Local Government (MLG) regional directors who were asked to notify immediately local officials in their respective areas of jurisdiction.

Pimentel also ordered no reorganization of local government units, no appointment of special agents or Sangguniang Bayan members, and no filling up of existing vacancies. Any appointments made earlier are to be revoked at once. He said this is necessary "so as not to disrupt the delivery of vital public services."

Pimentel stressed that creation of any local position must be cleared first with the ministry or with the joint commission for local government personnel administration. The MLG regional directors were ordered to monitor any problem regarding reorganization, dismissal of personnel or appointment of special agents and Sanggunian members for the minister's appropriate action.

Meanwhile, reports indicated Pimentel has withdrawn the designation of Dumaguete City officer-in-charge Zacarias Candao to defuse mounting tension there. This was followed by dismantling of barricades set up by city residents.

Earlier, Pimentel had authorized Sali U. Wali of Zamboanga del Sur to assume his duties as chairman of the regional executive council. The decision was reportedly met with thunderous applause by both Christian and Muslim leaders who jam-packed the council's session hall. Wali was reported to have ordered immediately the dispersal of demonstrators composed of armed men and their civilian supporters.

"As the sole Mindanao representative in President Aquino's Cabinet, I have asked for the appointment of more leaders from our area," Pimentel said. "I believe we can easily achieve national unity if we speak with one voice and get rid of extreme partisanship."

Pimentel also said the PDP-LABAN-Unido coalition still exists despite the voicing out of contrary views of their leaders. "In fact, this is a healthy sign that democracy in our country is alive and healthy," he said.

He denied reports of any head-on collision between the Unido and PDP-LABAN. According to him, the statement he had made earlier was not meant to sow intrigue or discussion. Pimentel asked some members of media "who appear to help encourage factionalism" to stop aggravating the situation.

#### PIMENTEL DENIES PARTISANSHIP IN APPOINTMENTS

HK231102 Dagupan City DZDL Radio in Tagalog 0445 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Local Governments Minister Aquilino Pimentel has denied Vice President Salvador Laurel's charge that Pimentel is the cause of party disagreements because of his policy of only appointing members of his own party. Pimentel said his appointments of officers in charge [OIC's] for the posts of governor and mayor throughout the country have been composed equally of members of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization [Unido] and the Pilipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan.

Meanwhile, Unido Secretary General Rene Espina charged Pimentel with appointing OIC's even without President Aquino's go-signal. Pimentel denied this as well, saying he has been told to speed up his appointments.

#### RIGHTS GROUP SAYS POLITICAL PRISONERS STILL HELD

HK240554 Hong Kong AFP in English 0547 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 24 (AFP) -- Nearly 500 political prisoners remain in military and government jails two months after President Corazon Aquino took power and ordered all of them freed, a church human rights leader said here Thursday. Sister Mariani Dimaranan, chairperson of the Roman Catholic Task Force Detainees (TFD) and member of a human rights panel set up by Mrs. Aquino, said their continued imprisonment could contribute to political instability. She said TFD records showed that 478 prisoners had been freed so far.

Original estimates of political detainees put the maximum at 615, but a check showed that more than 300, some of them charged with criminal offenses or facing no charges at all, had been unaccounted for, she told a news conference. Sister Mariani said that as of early Wednesday, they had listed 498 political prisoners nationwide, most of them "nameless farmers and workers" in far-flung areas, including 34 already convicted or sentenced and seeking executive clemency or pardon from President Aquino.

Government spokesman had no immediate reaction to the TFD report.

"The farther you are from Metro Manila, it seems the less chances you have of being released," said Sister Mariani, one of the country's staunchest human rights crusaders since the regime of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos.

Mr. Marcos and the military jailed thousands of people after he launched more than eight years of martial law in 1972. A military revolt toppled him late February.

President Aquino's first executive order after she was installed in power instructed the military to free all political prisoners, including top communist leaders. TFD said the military had arrested 36 suspected dissidents since Mrs. Aquino's victory and freed 13, but this could not be independently confirmed.

Sister Mariani said communist leaders appeared to be more fortunate than the unknown peasants and workers still in jail. She said their continued detention "will sow some kind of discontent" and would be a "contributory factor...to the uneasiness of the people, to the instability of the present situation."

Sister Mariani, who was branded a communist by the Marcos administration, is one of seven members of a presidential human rights commission set up to recommend government action on alleged human rights abuses by the military under Mr. Marcos.

TFD records showed that 205 of the 498 current political detainees it listed faced such criminal charges as murder, kidnapping, illegal possession of firearms or explosives and robbery. At least 64 faced no charges, 45 only political charges such as subversion, rebellion or sedition, and 49 faced both political and criminal charges, while no data were available for 135, TFD said.

#### MARCOS PREDICTS FALL OF AQUINO GOVERNMENT

HK221454 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 22 Apr 86 pp 1, 7

[Text] Former President Marcos predicted in a videotaped interview made public yesterday that the Aquino government will fall to communist rebels in a month.

An ASSOCIATED PRESS story written by its Manila Bureau manager, David Briscoe, reported that Marcos was videotaped at his rented Honolulu residence Saturday night by Sol Vanzi, independent television producer, who showed the tapes to the AP.

Ms. Vanzi asked Marcos how long he expected it to take for Mrs. Aquino's government to fall. "One month," he said. He repeated the projection later, saying "in a month, the Philippines may become communist."

Marcos said that communist rebel leaders released by Mrs. Aquino were planning to set up new forces against her. The former president also said that 34 percent of the armed forces members have left their posts since he (Marcos) left the country Feb. 25.

"The Filipino soldier is demoralized," said Marcos. "They are very slow in obeying orders and, worst of all, have taken off their uniforms and left for home," he said, without giving the source of his information.

The military has said no more than 100 men have been reported AWOL (absent without leave).

Marcos said that Muslim forces loyal to one of his former political leaders, Ali Dimaporo, outnumber government troops in Mindanao by 10 to one. Marcos, without saying whether he had talked directly to Dimaporo, said the former governor and KBL leader was concerned about military abuses against Muslims.

Marcos said people supporting him were planning a big rally in Manila on May 1. "I of course support them to the limit and maintain that the only legitimate government is the government that is headed by me," Marcos said.

Marcos' statements, made during the weekend before a group of US-based Filipino supporters at his home in Honolulu, came amid increasing pressure against President Aquino from both pro-Marcos demonstrators and communist insurgents.

Mrs. Aquino said Sunday that despite increased communist rebel attacks on soldiers, she still plans to call a formal military ceasefire. In a commencement speech at the University of the Philippines, she also warned Marcos loyalists not to stand in the way of peace, saying, "this government of peace is not unarmed."

Ms Vanzi said she saw a sign on Marcos' telephone reminding household members that the telephone bill for a three-week period was \$3,000 and that another sign was frequently placed on an extension saying that Marcos was on the phone.

The videotape, according to the AP story, shows Mrs. Imelda Marcos signing and dancing with 70 Filipino-Americans who went to Hawaii to announce plans for lobbying with the American government for Marcos' return to the Philippines. Both Marcos and his wife received new pairs of shoes from the visitors. Ms. Vanzi quoted Mrs. Marcos as joking that she would send her old shoes back to add to the 3,000 pairs the Aquino government said it had found in Mrs. Marcos' palace rooms.

#### PRESIDENTIAL SPOKESMAN ON MARCOS STATEMENT

HK221456 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 22 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Presidential spokesman Rene Saguisag said in comment to the Marcos story: "Mr Marcos is entitled to his illusions. Objective observers agree that the biggest losers in the last elections were Mr Marcos and the insurgents he had driven to the hills with his corrupt and ineffective government. The Philippine Government, with the support of the people, is clearly on top of the situation. Marcos must now give up the role in which he was such an outstanding success: a recruiter of insurgents. It was his failed policies that created and exacerbated the problem."

#### PRO-MARCOS MOVEMENT LEADERS STATE AIMS, TACTICS

HK220659 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 19 Apr 86 pp 1, 3

[By Daniel Lanto]

[Text] Leaders of one of the major organizations behind the pro-Marcos political rallies have vowed to end what they started, exuding confidence that their cause will be attained. They said their following now counts millions and they won't stop until they bring back "our true and legal President."

The "Ako ang Pilipino" Movement introduced its officers to the press yesterday and said the mass demonstrations of Marcos loyalists would be held daily, with special "events" to be conducted at least once a week.

National chairman of the group is Fernando Diaz, a civic leader and businessman, while Rolly de Guzman, a Mindanao-based businessman, is vice-chairman for operations. Also present at the first formal press conference held by any loyalists' group were senior adviser Ramon Romero and spokesman Roger Gernale.

They said the "Ako ang Pilipino" Movement was only one of many cause-oriented groups consisting of the silent majority, who were "silent no more." Diaz claimed that the bring-back-Marcos campaign had snowballed into a nationwide movement and "continues to gain momentum." While a majority in the movement are pure Marcos loyalists who participate only out of their administration [as published] for the former President, Diaz said many others were standing up to correct "something unjust and undemocratic that had been done."

To these people, Diaz said, "Marcos was just another victim of injustice. They are fighting because they believe that Marcos is the duly elected President of the country who was robbed of his democratic rights."

The "Ako ang Pilipino" Movement, the group's leaders said, was organized to strengthen the democratic principles embodied in the 1973 constitution. "We realized," they said, "that we can't just sit down while our rights are being taken away and the Aquino government does violence to our duly constituted laws."

They said they would have been the first to join any violent protest against the supposed cheating of Marcos and the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) in the February 7 elections if the Unido-Laban succeeded in proving it. Instead of following the rule of law, they pointed out that the leaders of the February revolution contested the election results by force and grabbed power in the process. "To us, therefore," Diaz said, "Marcos and Tolentino remain the duly elected President and vice-President, until proven otherwise by normal democratic processes."

He stressed that the main goal of the movement was to make Cory Aquino realize that the "so-called people power assembled on EDSA [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue] last February 22-25 did not comprise the majority of Filipinos." By our daily mass action, Diaz said, the movement would also call attention to the fact that this government intends to become a "government for the few, regarding its plan to appoint 30 to 50 members of a commission that would formulate a constitution for 54 million Filipinos." In this connection, he said, the loyalists' rallies would also press for an elected constitutional convention.

For his part, De Guzman said he was not too particular about reinstalling Marcos as president. Although participating in the rallies to oust President Aquino, he noted that "Marcos looks ill and tired of the presidency and may resign anyway if he returns." If this happens, he said, "we want vice-President Tolentino to take over."

The leaders of the movement said they stood pat behind Tolentino's call for civil disobedience. But they pledged to do this in a peaceful manner. They denied that they resorted to violence during the loyalists' rally at the U.S. Embassy the other day where three newsmen and several passers by were reportedly hurt by rallyists.

They claimed that the stoning incident was started by Cory supporters who infiltrated the pro-Marcos groups. Diaz said "people from the other side were causing the trouble so that we would be accused of being nasty and troublesome."

During the incident, Diaz said, "we tried to go after a group of these infiltrators who were throwing stones indiscriminately. They were able to run away but we got one of them."

He denied reports that the rallies were funded by former President Marcos. Diaz said: "Marcos is not in a position to finance us. Even if he intends to do so, there is no way his money could reach us. Our funds come from donations, which reach us in cash and kind."

The movement was preparing a "document" that would be submitted for signing to the "10 million Filipinos who voted for Marcos - Tolentino during the elections." Its leaders said this paper would be used as their main weapon in their campaign.

Meantime, former Labor Minister and Bulacan MP Blas F. Ople yesterday said neither he nor the Partido Nacionalista ng Pilipinas [PNP] of which he is acting chairman was involved with any mass actions designed to endanger the stability of the government.

He was reacting to published reports from the foreign wire services naming him, together with former MP Arturo Tolentino, as purported links of deposed President Marcos to the "loyalist" rallies in Manila.

Ople said he respects the leaders of these "Marcos loyalist rallies" but cannot claim even the slightest credit for them. "Soon the PNP will call its own rallies, but these will tap deeper and broader national sentiments not related to Mr Marcos but all focussed on the current inadequacies of the Aquino government," Ople said.

The former Labor minister said the advisers of President Aquino "appear determined to continue polarizing the people through a policy of vengeance and therefore in generating their own instability."

He said no President came to power with such a god-sent opportunity to unite the people under a single national leadership, but this "has been wasted away." "The Aquino government has declared a partisan war against all those who supported Marcos and Tolentino and still calls this a reconciliation. It has therefore opened a whole field for Marcos loyalists to exploit. The national polarization is not of any one else's making. It is the Aquino government which creates these cleavages and insists on deepening them and is therefore primarily responsible for its own instability."

#### TOLENTINO WARNED AGAINST TAKING OATH OF OFFICE

HK231218 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 1100 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales said that former M.P. Arturo Tolentino may be charged with inciting to sedition if he insists on taking his oath as the newly elected vice president in the February 7 special elections. In an interview with newsmen, Gonzales said the mere act of taking an oath as vice president violates Article 177 of the revised penal code which penalizes the usurpation of authority or official function. Last Sunday Tolentino was proclaimed vice president by Marcos loyalists at Rizal Park and he vowed to take his oath shortly.

#### AMERICANS CAUTIONED ON MUSLIM INSURGENT'S ATTACKS

HK231447 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 23 Apr 86 p 10

[By Joe Vera]

[Text] Partisan brigades of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) are bent on kidnaping or killing Americans residing in Marawi City and Lanao del Sur, the military disclosed yesterday.

Brig. Gen. Rodrigo Gutang, commander of Regional Unified Command (RUC) 12 based in Cotabato City, reported to Camp Aquinaldo that Lanao del Sur's MNLF partisan brigades had firmed up plans for the campaign against Americans in Marawi City and in Lanao.

Gutang also reported to Gen Fidel V. Ramos, Armed Forces chief of staff, that the armed partisan brigades also plan to attack and harass American-run or owned firms in the area. The RUC commander's report did not identify the leader of the MNLF partisan brigades.

In the wake of the planned attack, Gutang told Ramos that he has advised the Americans in Marawi and Lanao to minimize their travels in the areas. Gutang also said that his command will provide adequate security to U.S. firms threatened by the rebels. The planned attack of Americans in the area, according Gutang's operatives, was in retaliation to the recent U.S. raids of Libya, a main supporter of the secessionist movement in the South.

#### JAPANESE GOVERNMENT DENIES LOG-SMUGGLING CHARGES

HK230639 Hong Kong AFP in English 0617 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 23 (AFP) -- The Japanese Government "cannot accept" a Philippine official's charges of indirect cooperation in the smuggling of Philippine logs into Japan, its embassy here said Wednesday.

An embassy statement said the charges made by Natural Resources Minister Ernesto Macea Monday were "based on serious misunderstanding of the facts."

Mr Macea accused the Japanese authorities of at least "indirect cooperation" in the smuggling of logs over the past five years he said were valued at more than 500 million dollars. He also said Tokyo had rebuffed attempts by Manila to gather facts and data relating to official log shipments, adding that he did not understand "why the Japanese would keep import figures of Philippine logs secret."

The embassy said the Japanese Government "has been extending cooperation to Philippine authorities like the provision of trade statistics," adding it wanted to find a "realistic way" to resolve such disputes.

Japanese Ambassador Kiyoshi Sumiya had already expressed his government's position on the issue Tuesday to President Corazon Aquino, the embassy said. The Philippines is set to impose a total ban on log exports in August to preserve what is left of its once lush forests, whose depletion by decades of wanton logging has caused disastrous floods and ecological imbalance.

#### CPP LOBBYING FOR CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION SEATS

HK231535 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 22 Apr 86 pp 1, 3

[By Ed Malay]

[Text] The Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) is reportedly lobbying with the government of President Corazon Aquino, through its alleged sympathizers, for at least 10 seats in the Constitutional Commission.

Reliable sources today said "representation in the Constitutional Commission is one of the conditions submitted by the CPP before it calls for a general cease-fire." The Constitutional Commission will draft a new Constitution to be presented to the people in a referendum later this year.

However, the military has reportedly advised the Aquino government against accepting the condition "unless the CPP gives up its armed struggle against the Republic."

The Constitutional Commission may have from 30 to 50 members to be selected by a committee. However, some sectors prefer the election of members of the commission, similar to the elected delegates to the 1971 Constitutional Convention.

Political observers said the CPP had no basis for such a request because of its avowed objectives opposed to democracy.

Military officers added the difficulty in arranging a general ceasefire with the CPP-New People's Army could be traced to the reported rift within the CPP hierarchy. They said "while Jose Maria Sison is the acknowledged chairman of the CPP, the activities of the communist forces in the field are coordinated by Antonio Zumel, former National Press Club (NPC) president."

Sison was detained by the military for a long time so that his influence with the CPP-NPA may have waned, AFP sources said.

Several towns in Laguna have been placed under tight watch by various military units because of reports the New People's Army (NPA), the military arm of the Communist Part of the Philippines (CPP), is preparing an offensive against them.

Under tight watch are the towns of Calamba and Cabuyao and the city of San Pablo in the first district, and towns of Siniloan, Luisiana, Lumban, Majayjay, Cavinti, Kalayaan and Paete.

Sources said NPA had recruits and reinforcements from nearby towns as shown by the recent raid on the Pagsanjan municipal hall by a 100-man NPA band.

PC [Philippine Constabulary] detachments have been set up in most of these towns at the foot of the Sierra Madre Mountains, believed to be the lair of the NPA.

The NPAs, military officers said, have become bolder in their raids by attacking municipal halls. The NPAs had earlier raided the Pagsanjan municipal hall and killed the duty officer at police headquarters Pagsanjan, a top tourist spot known for its falls and rapids, is 70 kilometers south of Metro Manila. Town officials expressed fears the raid might discourage tourists planning to visit the famous Pagsanjan Falls.

Military officers have reportedly stopped their interrogation and tactical investigation of NPA suspects until after the Presidential Commission on Human Rights lays down its policy on human rights violations.

The commission's threat to investigate military abuses and mishandling of NPA suspects stalled the military's efforts to penetrate deeply into NPA territory, probes said. "By day, the NPAs are mere farmers. At night, they become terrorists," they added.

The Laguna PC identified the municipalities of Majayjay, Cavinti, the sitio of San Antonio in Kalayaan, Magdalena, and several barrios in Luisiana as NPA strongholds.

Last year, the entire police force of Liliw town, 50 kilometers south of Manila, was disarmed by an NPA band in military fatigue uniforms. The raids staged by NPA terrorists in Laguna have alarmed the military because of the nearness of the province to Metro Manila.

MILITARY LAUNCHES LARGE OFFENSIVE IN CAGAYAN

HK211437 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 21 Apr 86 pp 1, 5

[By Pete Mabazza]

[Text] Tuguegarao, Cagayan -- The military has launched its biggest offensive against the rebels in Cagayan Valley following the killing by rebels Saturday of 14 army soldiers and wounding of several others and the kidnapping by rebels of eight civilians last Tuesday in Lasam, Cagayan.

The military operation, backed by helicopter gunships and armored vehicles, is being carried out by elements of the Army First Infantry's 5th Army Brigade based in Alcala, Cagayan.

The army soldiers on board three vehicles were on patrol in barangay Nabannagan, Lasam, Saturday in search of the kidnap victims when waylaid by some 100 heavily armed New People's Army (NPA) rebels.

Residents in nearby Gattaran Town said that the military carried out bombing operations even at night Saturday and early Sunday to flush out the rebels who were believed holed up in forested areas of Lasam.

Residents of several barangays west of Lasam have reportedly evacuated en masse to the neighboring towns of Tuao, Rizal, Allacapan, Gattaran and Alcala to avoid being caught in the crossfire. Loud explosions of bombs could be heard in Gattaran Town which is located east of the Cagayan river, some residents said.

The military refused to release the names of the slain and wounded soldiers. A military officer who asked not to be identified said four of the wounded soldiers in critical condition were flown to the V. Luna Medical Center in Quezon City yesterday.

The officer also said the rebels took 18 M-16 Armalite rifles, several rounds of ammunition and radio sets of the slain soldiers. The rebels also took the slain soldiers' personal belongings, including wristwatches, money and jewelry.

The fierce gunbattle which started Saturday morning also caused heavy bloodstains in foxholes and in the route of withdrawal.

The military conducted air raids to drive the rebels away and to be able to retrieve the bodies of the slain and wounded soldiers, it was reported.

Last Tuesday, a group of 150 NPA rebels raided and burned the Dona Josefa Edralin Marcos Emergency Hospital in Barangay Ignacio, Lasma Town. The administrative building of the hospital, and stocks of medicine, equipment and other hospital facilities were burned. Damage to property was placed at P3 million.

During the raid, the rebels kidnaped the hospital's resident physician, Dr Rey Vialo, pharmacy aide Elmer Bulusan, Pat. Joel Ilac, and militiamen Eliseo Lara, Joseph Pascual, Francisco Bruno, Reynaldo Gerardo and Domingo Ramil. The rebels released Riallo, Bulusan and Lara after seven hours of interrogation while Gerardo and Ramil escaped unhurt. Pascual, Ilac and Bruno are believed still in the hands of the rebels.

The military offensive was undertaken in line with a directive of Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, AFP chief of staff, that all military units in the country undertake major offensive operations against rebels who refused to respect the ceasefire offer of President Aquino.

Ramos said that the NPA-CPP is pursuing aggressively the campaign of terror in some parts of the country, including Cagayan Valley. Among the atrocities committed by the rebels in Region 2 were the burning of several town halls, public buildings and the killing of innocent civilians and barangay and town officials who are helping the military.

RAMOS DISCUSSES 'PROTECTIVE SECURITY'

HK231505 Qezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 23 Apr 86 p 28

[By Joel D. Lacsamana]

[Text] The New Armed Forces of the Philippines (NAFP) is launching "protective security" meaning sweeping military operations against rebels in the barrios, and not a large-scale offensive against rebels.

The NAFP protective security operations have met criticism from various sectors, and the military is becoming increasingly restive and a trifle irritated over charges that its current operations in insurgents-infested areas undermine President Corazon C. Aquino's offer of peace and reconciliation to communists.

NAFP chief of staff Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, however, believes that "the military forces are being clobbered left and right by the NPA (New People's Army)" in several provinces. "The recent attacks on our military detachments, convoys and the civilian institutions in Albay, Cagayan, Laguna and other places are unmistakable proof of the insincerity of the spokesman of the so-called Communist Party of the Philippines/NPA. Besides, they (communists) have not yet relinquished their ultimate objective of seizing the government by force," Ramos said in an interview.

Earlier, an NPA spokesman was quoted as saying that the NAFP has deployed fresh battalions in at least five regions since Mrs. Aquino came into power last February. Among these forces are the 2nd infantry battalion in Albay (where 14 troopers were reported to have been ambushed and killed Sunday and another 11 Monday), the 14th infantry battalion in Nueva Ecija, the 8th Marine battalion in Misamis Oriental, and five other unnamed battalions in Agusan del Norte, Surigao del Norte and six others in Panay and Negros islands, which are considered focal points of the communist insurgency in Western Visayas.

The NPA spokesman, who requested anonymity, said in the absence of a ceasefire, insurgent operations will continue in "selective" targets to counter military build-up there.

Ramos, however, denied newspaper reports that the NACP is undertaking "large-scale" offensive operations in these areas. "What we are, in fact, doing is engaging the enemy in protective security operations -- that is, putting up protective barriers to defend the people against the depredations of the NPA in these areas," he explained. "We in the NAFP are still continuously supporting the policy of national reconciliation as clearly enunciated by the President last Sunday at her commencement address at the University of the Philippines. She herself added, however, that she will not allow the people to be threatened by the continued intransigence of the rebels and will not permit such a state of affairs to last."

Ramos said by "protective security operations" he means the military forces are currently undertaking sweeping operations against rebels in the barrios. "This is not offensive action, per se," he noted.

"Take the case of our operations in Lasam, Cagayan where we've lost quite a number of men already in engagements with the rebels. What we're doing is to move into the barrios to interdict NPA operations there and thus, provide a protective screen around the law-abiding sector of our population. You don't just wait for them in the detachments. Now if we were really launching offensive action against the rebels, we would go directly to their lairs and strongholds. And we know where these are. We haven't done that yet," Ramos explained.

Ramos admitted though that he is getting mixed reactions from the field concerning the NAFP's stand on national reconciliation, specifically the policy of "maximum tolerance" with regards anti-insurgency operations.

"This is understandable because they are the ones exposed directly to enemy operations," he said. "That is why I am reminding the men not to relax their vigilance. In fact, after the attack last week on the 2nd battalion convoy at Oas, Albay, I issued a directive to all regional unified commanders not only to exercise maximum vigilance against violent attacks by the NPA but also to take preemptive actions by means of vigorous patrols and redeployment of forces. In this regard, we are pushing our logistics to the field and reorganizing our deployed units as may be necessary to maintain stability and peace and order in the community." he said.

#### ARMY OFFERS TRUCE TO ENCIRCLED REBELS IN CAGAYAN

BK240243 Manila PNA in English 0225 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 24 (PNA) -- Military authorities Thursday offered a truce to dozens of communist guerrillas encircled by army troopers and tanks following four days of bloody fighting in Lasam, Cagayan Province, 400 km north of here. Regional Unified Commander Col. Bernardo Ramos said he would call for a ceasefire if the trapped rebels would do the same.

The rebels are fighting under the banner of the dreaded New People's Army (NPA), the guerrilla arm of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines. They are holding out in a forested area in the Sinundongan Valley, Lasam, after the army's 21st Battalion unleashed a powerful counter-insurgency offensive against them.

At least two helicopter gunships and undetermined number of tanks and armored personnel carriers had been pounding the rebels with gunfire in what appeared to be the biggest military offensive since the Aquino government was installed last Feb. 25.

The operation, called by Armed Forces chief Gen. Fidel V. Ramos as a "protective security measure," was spurred by the recent bloody attacks of the rebels against the soldiers. At least 33 rebels and 17 soldiers had been killed since the running gunbattle began last Monday.

Colonel Ramos said safe conduct passes had been airdropped on the beleaguered rebel forces to induce them to give up and embrace the government's reconciliation offer. He said he was willing to hold a dialogue with the rebels if they would accept his ceasefire call. But, he warned the rebels that "we will go on until we will eliminate all of you if you continue to resist our offer for a ceasefire."

At the same time, Colonel Ramos announced that checkpoints set up by rebels in some villages in Lasam had been overrun by army troops. He said the rebels fled after seeing soldiers about to assault them.

MNLF OFFICIALS MEET WITH SALVADOR LAUREL

HK220559 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 19 Apr 86 p 2

[Text] The Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) yesterday urged President Aquino to appoint Vice President Salvador Laurel and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile to constitute the government panel which would dialog with them on the Tripoli agreement giving autonomy for the Muslims.

Macapanton Abbas, chairman of the foreign and political affairs of the MNLF, said that the appointment of those two officials would centralize the responsibility and would also insure the appointment of officials who are knowledgeable about the Moro question.

In their meeting with Vice President Laurel yesterday, Abbas informed him that there is now a joint monitoring team of the AFP and the MNLF to insure the observance of the ceasefire. It was also learned that the leaders of the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) are ready to come anytime to the Philippines once the government comes up with a definite commitment on the question of the implementation of the Tripoli Agreement.

Dr. Abdullah Omar Nasseef [name as published], the secretary-general of the OIC has already recognized the present panel of the MNLF in Manila led by Abbas as the legitimate panel authorized to hold a dialog with the government.

MNLF FACTION LEAVES 'TO AWAIT DEVELOPMENTS'

HK231531 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 23 Apr 86 pp 1, 7

[Text] The reformist faction of the Moro National Liberation Front yesterday announced that its panel of negotiators is leaving the country "to await developments abroad" on the question of Muslim autonomy in Mindanao "because of the dilly dallying tactics of the Office of the President."

The decision was reached by the executive council and general staff of the faction during a meeting last week.

The faction, headed by Sultan Macapanton Abbas, blamed the government for lack of sincerity in bringing about a peaceful solution to the Mindanao problems and threatened that unless it acts quickly on the issue, they will have no recourse but "to clench our fists and once more raise them to struggle for the liberation of our homeland and people."

Abbas, together with Malaysian-based commanders of the Abbas-Pundato MNLF faction, is in the country at the behest of the government for a peaceful solution to the secessionist struggle in the South, which has repeatedly claimed the lives of some 70,000 Filipinos.

The group cited the failure of the government to send emissaries to the Middle East to invite other MNLF groups for peace talks. It also assailed the appointments of officers-in-charge in the Muslim provinces of Mindanao which, the faction said, "are unacceptable".

It said those "dubious and unmanly acts" violated the sacred trust of the people when they elected local officials to their posts, adding that the strategy of appointing OICs [officers-in-charge] indicated "an ominous strategy to pursue policies that may even be worse than the Marcos policies."

Abbas also clarified his faction did not sign a ceasefire agreement with the military but "only agreed to monitor the ceasefire decreed by the government." Earlier reports said a ceasefire was signed between the MNLF and the military in Regions 9 and 12 with the two groups forming a panel each to implement the truce. "The ceasefire agreement shall be part of the overall settlement after formal negotiations shall have started. We do not need the approval of the OIC or anyone to stop killing one another," Abbas said.

Other decisions arrived at in the meeting were:

Attend a unity meeting in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia which will be hosted by the Rabita Al Alam with the Organization of Islamic Conference [OIC]. The OIC groups some 48 Muslim countries which support the aspirations of Filipino Muslims for autonomy.

Submit reports to the Rabita on the current situation in Mindanao.

Ratify the Marawi joint declaration establishing a central coordinating panel to effect the "ceasefire in place" based on the ceasefire declaration of the government.

Continue contacts with the government through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Muslim embassies in Manila.

Push amnesty for the MNLF, the Bangsa Moro Army and armed forces personnel who have been involved in the Mindanao conflict since 1972.

#### NEW PARTY URGES RISE IN MINIMUM WAGE

HK230557 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] The labor and agrarian policy councils of the Partido Nacionalista ng Philipinas [PNP] [Nationalist Party of the Philippines] have jointly recommended an upward adjustment of the minimum wage law and the award of home lots to tenants and tillers in agricultural plantations. The PNP executive committee considered these joint proposals by former MP Arturo Brion and former MP Artemio Mate, heads of the Labor and Agrarian Reform Councils respectively. Former MP and Labor Minister Blas Ople said the Labor Policy Council suggested that the government initiate a second round of price adjustments in oil and oil products before May and let the workers participate in the cost savings through a wage increase that will be determined by the tripartite national wages council.

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